

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

Vol VI No 136

15 July 1982

ARGENTINA

Still No Decision on Naming Vice President	B 1
Menendez, Last Prisoners of War Arrive 14 Jul	B 1
General Menendez Comments	B 2
Predicts Diplomatic 'Battle'	B 2
Cabinet Discusses Economic, International Issues	B 3
Cabinet Rules Out Public Service Price Hike	B 3
Public Servants Dissatisfied With Salary Raise	B 3
Ad Interim Presidential Spokesman Designated	B 3
Three More Provincial Governors Retain Posts	B 4
Army Sources Comment on Current Issues	B 4
Intransigent Party's Communique on Missing People	B 6
Paper Criticizes Censorship, 'Information'	B 6
[EL ECONOMISTA 2-7 Jul]	
Central Bank President Addresses Nation	B 8
Source Denies Offer of Soviet Weapons, MiG's	B 17
Briefs: Hepatitis Cases	B 17

BOLIVIA

Rumors of President's Planned Resignation Spread	C 1
High Command Meets	C 1
Government To Make Statement on Democratization	C 1

CHILE

Pinochet Says 'Aristocratic Clique' Seeks Power	E 1
Movement in Beagle Channel Negotiations Reported	E 1
Briefs: Foreign Investment Figures	E 1

COLOMBIA

M-19 Reportedly Attacks Presidential Palace	F 1
Lemos Confirms Relations With Venezuela Excellent	F 1

ECUADOR

Minister on Decisions of OPEC Vienna Meeting	G 1
Vice President Backs Border Agreement With Peru	G 1
Three Candidates Named for 1984 Elections	G 1

PERU

Armed Group Raids Mountain Area, Kills Mayor	J 1
Helicopter Attacked	J 1
President Belaunde Confirms Dates for Elections	J 1
President Rejects Copper Production Cutback Plan	J 1

MEXICO

Soviet Ambassador on Relations, Falklands Issue	M 1
Mexico-Cuba Joint Commission Meeting Opens	M 1
Cuban Minister Meets With Pemex Director	M 2
French Envoy on Oil Sales, Foreign Relations	M 2
Pemex To Remain Independent of OPEC Decisions	M 2

PANAMA

National Guard Leader Interviewed in Colombia	N 1
PRD Secretary Criticizes Royo-PDC Meeting	N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 12 Jul]	
PDC Seeks Single Opposition Ticket for Elections	N 2
[MATUTINO 13 Jul]	
Treasury, Planning Ministers Detail Budget Cuts	N 2
Striking Teachers, Politicians Demonstrate	N 3
Briefs: Political Party Registration	N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Prime Minister Returns From Caribbean Tour	P 1
--	-----

EL SALVADOR

D'Aubuisson Views Date of New Constitution	P 1
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 14 Jul]	
More D'Aubuisson Comments	P 1
[EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE 5-11 Jul]	
Guerrilla Attack on Northern Road Reported	P 2
PDC Alternate Deputy Killed in Chalatenango	P 2
FMLN Criticizes Honduran President's U.S. Trip	P 3
[Radio Venceremos]	

GUATEMALA

Army Communique Praises High Reserve Turnout	P 4
[PRENSA LIBRE 8 Jul]	
FAR Says Government Repression Shows Weakness [Havana]	P 4

NICARAGUA

Officials Hold Talks With Mexican President	P 5
Communique by Joint Committee With Costa Rica	P 5
CIA Blamed for State of Emergency Extension	P 6
CIA Accused of Using Media Against Revolution	P 7
[BARRICADA 9 Jul]	
Cordova Rivas Inaugurates State Council Building	P 8
State Council Decries European Parliament Move	P 9
Borge Comments on U.S. Aid to Private Sector	P 9
Borge on Land Grants, Ideological Diversionism	P 11
Edgar Macias Leaves Country for Costa Rica	P 12
Voice of Sandino Reports Opposition Views	P 12
Condemns Restrictions on Aid	P 12
Schedule, Information Bulletin	P 13
FRS Basic Program	P 14

CUBA

Minister Hails Nicaraguan Ties, Criticizes U.S.	Q	1
Cuba-Congo Joint Communique Published 14 July	Q	1

CARIBBEAN

Caricom, SELA Officials Seek Closer Ties	S	1
--	---	---

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

French Ambassador on Policy Toward Caribbean	S	1
--	---	---

JAMAICA

Barbados Prime Minister Arrives, Begins Talks	S	1
JAMINTEL Strike Affects Communication Links	S	2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BRAZIL

Justice Ministry Grants Asylum to Polish Diplomat	V	1
---	---	---

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Pena Gomez Denounces Reported Coup Plans	V	1
--	---	---

GUYANA

PPP Charges U.S. Using Food Aid as Weapon	V	1
---	---	---

VENEZUELA

President Herrera To Visit Nicaragua 19 July	V	1
--	---	---

STILL NO DECISION ON NAMING VICE PRESIDENT

PY141345 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1157 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (DYN) -- Despite the expectations that had arisen before the meeting, the military committee, which met at the Defense Ministry, did not adopt a resolution on the naming of a civilian vice president. The committee also postponed the approval of a project drafted by a military commission made up with nine high-ranking military officers.

It was officially reported at the end of the meeting that Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari had submitted a report on the diplomatic negotiations that will conclude with the return from the Malvinas of the soldiers that Great Britain has been holding.

Yesterday's meeting then continued, without the foreign minister but with the three commanders in chief: Lt Gen Christino Nicolaides, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya and Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo. The president, Gen Reynaldo Bignone (Ret) and the committee's secretary, Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro were also present.

According to official information, the legal instruments that were approved due to the conflict in the south, and which are still in force, were then studied. These include the policy to be followed regarding what to do with the donations that were made due to the conflict and which still have to be received, what to do with what is left of the Argentine Malvinas patriotic fund, the directives to determine the cost of the operations in the south, and details of the 1982-83 Antarctic campaign.

Military sources that were consulted yesterday indicated that the topic of the vice presidency was also discussed and that there had been "a favorable atmosphere" for approving the program that will bring back military unity and the reemergence of the junta of commanders as the highest organization of power.

Naval sources that were consulted asserted that the military commission that is drafting the program is made up with nine high-ranking officers from the three forces and that it has until the end of the month to come up with a definite decision on the matter.

The sources stated that the military committee meeting was preceded by other military meetings, one of which was the meeting of the secretary generals of the three forces yesterday morning to study the program and in which the three members of the Legislative Advisory Commission and the three members of the Armed Forces Political Commission also participated.

The disagreements regarding the program at the present time seem to center on the function of the vice president, although it has been admitted by the sources that a significant advance has been made with regard to the situation that emerged a week ago.

MENENDEZ, LAST PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVE 14 JUL

PY141233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1221 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Puerto Madryn, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- The British merchant ship Saint Edmund, bringing back approximately 600 members of the Argentine military who fought in the Malvinas, moored alongside the Storni pier of this city's port at 0850 [1150 GMT].

Headed by Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers were received by the commander of V Corps, Maj Gen Jorge Garcia; the commander of naval operations, Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo; and other high-ranking officers of the armed forces. The social security secretary, Santiago de Estrada, was also present.

General Menendez Comments

PY141745 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Puerto Madryn, 14 Jul (NA) -- Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez asserted here today that despite the outcome of the Malvinas war "it is very important for the country" because "it will serve us as an experience."

This was the only statement made by the former Argentine governor of the Malvinas in this city to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS while he was having a cup of coffee in the Playa Hotel of this city.

At the hotel, General Menendez, who had no bodyguard, chatted with some of the local people, together with the commander of V Corps, Gen Osvaldo Garcia.

A woman who was in the hotel warmly greeted General Menendez. The general left a few minutes later in a yellow car and accompanied by Garcia and other officers.

Predicts Diplomatic 'Battle'

PY141919 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1816 GMT 14 Jul 82

[By special correspondent Hilario Mollar]

[Text] Trelew, 14 Jul (DYN) -- In remarks made at the local airport, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, former military governor of the Malvinas Islands, said today that the battle for Puerto Argentino "was a lost battle but there are others to come in the diplomatic field."

Although he first declined to talk to the press, Menendez later agreed to chat with two reporters at the airport, whence he left a while later for the federal capital to meet with his army commanders.

Menendez declined to assess the events in the Malvinas because, he said, "I have been away from the continent for 100 days and I have been a prisoner for 30 days."

He added: "We have been prisoners, and you should not ask for an assessment from a person who had lost contact with the developments in his country, a person who had not read newspapers for the past 30 days."

Later, the following dialogue took place between Menendez and the reporters:

[Question] How are the 593 prisoners, physically and spiritually, General?

[Answer] Well and willing to return to work.

General Menendez here made a pause and then added: Just think how we should be feeling, we who have lost a war....

[Question] A war or a battle?

[Answer] In fact it is a battle. It has been a battle, but there are others to come in the diplomatic field.

Military aeronautics police blocked reporters' access to the zone, but when two of them, one from DYN, reached Menendez, they managed to hold a short conversation with the former governor of the Malvinas:

Menendez even authorized the photographers to take his picture, but asked them to hurry "because I am very tired."

Menendez finally promised, "we are going to talk" to the press in due time after meeting with his commanders in the federal capital.

CABINET DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY142200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1743 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- The main issues the national cabinet discussed today were the salary situation, the effect of the newly adopted economic measures, the rates charged by public services and enterprises and the latest international negotiations and steps related to the Malvinas issue.

During the meeting held at Government House, which lasted more than 2 and 1/2 hours, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, Interior Minister Llamil Reston, Economy Minister Jose Dagnino Pastore and Public Works Minister Conrado Bauer read their reports.

President Reynaldo Bignone ordered the drafting of the future political party statute to be accelerated as much as possible because, in his opinion, the statute is the first step in the institutionalization process.

CABINET RULES OUT PUBLIC SERVICE PRICE HIKE

PY142205 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1748 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- Government House sources reported today that during the national cabinet meeting "the idea of an immediate and excessive increase in public service rates was ruled out."

"The existence of a generalized uneasiness over the rise in basic commodity prices" was also discussed during the cabinet meeting.

PUBLIC SERVANTS DISSATISFIED WITH SALARY RAISE

PY142210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (NA) -- During a meeting held this afternoon between Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran and leaders of the coordinating board of public servant unions, the latter voiced their "full dissatisfaction with the salary increase granted to public servants."

AD INTERIM PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DESIGNATED

PY141330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1005 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- The Public Information Secretariat said last night that the government has provided that a presidential spokesman be designated. This position will be temporarily filled by Dr Eduardo Alberto Maschwitz, currently national director of the official registry.

The communique states that the presidential spokesman will serve, through the representatives of the media, as a link between the president and public opinion, as an interpreter of the president's thoughts and of the government measures that will be adopted under the president's authority. To this effect, the spokesman will maintain ongoing contact with the media.

The communique verifies that, as it has already been published in the press, the reorganization of the Public Information Secretariat is under study. The reorganization is aimed at turning this secretariat into a more speedy and active organ and at eliminating irrelevant administrative actions which hinder its activity.

The communique notes that in no way does this mean that any of the secretariat's employees will be dismissed. They will continue to perform their functions within the sphere of the presidency.

Dr Eduardo Maschwitz will be confirmed as ad interim spokesman next Monday "until a definitive resolution is adopted on the reorganization of the Public Information Secretariat."

THREE MORE PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS RETAIN POSTS

PY150335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (TELAM) -- The president of the nation, Maj Gen Reynaldo Benito Bignone, today confirmed the following provincial governors in their posts: Roberto Casis, Santa Fe; Col Jose David Ruiz Palacios (Ret), Chaco; and Leopoldo Bravo, San Juan. President Bignone asked all of them to refrain from getting involved in the political stage that will take place in the country.

ARMY SOURCES COMMENT ON CURRENT ISSUES

PY142314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0344 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (TELAM) -- Different sources close to the Libertador Building reported tonight that the implementation of a constitutional solution in the country will allow the army to undertake its professional tasks full-time. It was also reported that the army will start developing plans related to its weaponry only after the people's socioeconomic problems have been overcome.

The sources insisted that the 583 Malvinas hostages, who will arrive at Puerto Madryn tomorrow at 0800, will be immediately incorporated within the army.

It was also made clear that the release of the hostages does not affect Argentine rights over the Malvinas, and that the struggle for those rights will continue at international diplomatic forums.

It was reported that the prisoners arriving tomorrow will be received by V Corps Commander Maj Gen Jorge Osvaldo Garcia and that they will be immediately taken to the Admiral Zar Navy base for a medical checkup. They will then be assigned to the following four zones: the 9th Brigade stationed at Comodoro Rivadavia; the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed at Paso de los Libres; the 10th Brigade stationed in La Plata; and the command of military institutions in Campo de Mayo.

Personnel from other army agencies such as the higher military school and the intelligence battalions among others who will return tomorrow will also be taken to their respective posts.

It was also learned that a commission will evaluate the Malvinas actions. It will be headed by Maj Gen Nestor Calvi, chief of the command of military institutions, and it will consist of Brig Gen Raul Jose Ortiz, Brig Gen Mario Alfredo Iotti, Brig Gen Julio Cesar Ruiz, Brig Gen Eduardo Osvaldo Garay and Brig Gen Luis Alberto Amayo.

This commission must submit a report within 60 days. The conclusions will be submitted to the higher board of assignments of the army and then to the commander in chief.

The board of assignments will propose to the army commander in chief the corresponding appointments based on the casualties among officers and noncommissioned officers during the Malvinas campaign. It will also recommend those who deserve decorations for their actions.

Concerning the hostages, it was reported that the 583 men were accepted by the International Red Cross.

It was also learned that during his imprisonment, Brig Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez talked three times over the phone with the army commander in chief to report on the prisoners situation.

Asked about the designation of a vice president, the sources revealed that the secretaries general of the army, navy and air force are studying a formula and the power scheme which could lead to that designation.

It was remarked that efforts will be made to realize as soon as possible the most advantageous situation within the guidelines which would be established for a possible amendment of the statute.

It was explained that President Reynaldo Bignone was designated after an amendment of the statute was signed by the commanders of the three forces.

It was learned that nothing can be stated yet regarding the outline of qualifications of the vice president, the powers he will have or who will be designated as such.

Concerning the papal proposal on the Beagle dispute, it was reported that the answer to the clarifications requested by Argentina is being awaited and that as soon as it arrives it will be studied.

The sources also remarked that the lifting of economic sanctions by the United States reveals the interest of that country in a rapprochement with Argentina.

It was explained that the army wants to solve the internal problems of the population first, and that it will then start renewing its weaponry. Concerning this aspect, it was reported that materiel losses in the Malvinas conflict were not significant.

The sources gave assurances that according to available reports, there are no prisoners on Ascension Island.

Questioned whether the deadline for the institutionalization of the country, foreseen for March 1984, will be moved up to an earlier date, the sources replied that such a decision falls under the political responsibility of the president, explaining that it will also depend on a timetable that will in turn depend on a proper performance aimed at securing a strong and stable democracy.

Regarding this last political issue, it was noted that the political party statute will set the rules of the game to be applied in attaining genuine democracy and that fewer parties are expected to participate in the elections. All possibilities of creating an official party have been ruled out, with the explanation that such a step would be a deplorable mistake.

Concerning the restoration of the military junta, it was reported that the commanders in chief are in permanent contact and that such a restoration may be strengthened by the designation of the vice president, should a decision be made for this purpose.

It was reiterated that there is perfect understanding among the three commanders, who attended a military committee meeting today.

The sources denied that any possible purchase of arms, either from the United States or the Soviet Union, is being studied.

The sources also stressed that subversive criminals who fled from Argentina will not be allowed to return while the military is in power.

Asked whether an evaluation of the economic performance would be made, the sources explained that that decision falls under the government's responsibility.

INTRANSIGENT PARTY'S COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING PEOPLE

PY150225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1757 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) — The Intransigent Party (PI) today demanded clarification of the status of "thousands of persons that are still missing" and of the "prisoners held without charges or trial for many years."

The communique issued by the PI Commission for Political Action stated that "the situation of this enormous number of victims must be urgently clarified so that the much-demanded institutionalization of the nation will be based on justice and truth."

It further added that "after more than 7 years of the state of siege, imposed under the pretext of fighting subversion, we see that it has been used to prevent all sorts of popular demonstrations against economic and social measures implemented by privileged sectors which have led the country to today's prostration, which those same sectors are now denouncing."

The communique added: "The military government, protected by the state of siege, has imprisoned thousands of citizens and has kept them without making charges or holding trials for many years. There are still hundreds of our fellow countrymen who are being held under special detention systems without having been charged with any crime whatsoever."

The communique, which is signed by Juan Manes, chairman of PI's Commission for Political Action, stresses that "the repressive apparatus set up by the so-called security forces, allowed the latter to carry out operations with such impunity that persons have disappeared without a trace and no one is being held responsible."

It added: "Even today, kidnapping is being used to arrest people, which is a violation of the principle of personal security. Thousands of persons are still missing, a fact which is an offense to the nation and to every civilized person."

The PI concludes by pointing out that "the government must dismantle the repressive apparatus and lift the state of siege because this will be the only way to achieve full enforcement of the national Constitution."

PAPER CRITICIZES CENSORSHIP, 'INFORMATION'

PY142340 Buenos Aires EL ECONOMISTA in Spanish 2-7 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Lack of Information"]

[Text] The events of the last few months have worsened almost beyond endurance one of the most serious problems of Argentine society: the lack of information, which obviously includes bad information and distorted and manipulated information.

The lack of confidence in the governments, the credibility crisis about which rulers, politicians, military men and sociologists so bitterly complain are, for the most part, a consequence of deteriorating news media.

Various kinds of censorship, suggested and supervised self-censorship and the dissemination of mostly "edited" "information" by public officials that handle this subject at the official level, "information" which is just propaganda, subliminal in the best of cases but quite crude in most, has frequently managed to guide the opinion of the people in certain specific directions.

The war for the Malvinas brought this process to the point of extreme wickedness, despite the honorable exceptions to the rule.

It was not the logical control of information related to military actions, a job that was carried out to a certain extent by means of communiqués issued by the Joint Staff.

The media in the hands of the state carried out a totally uncontrolled semiofficial campaign which decisively helped to build up the frustration and outrage which is currently felt by the people.

Not only the official television station -- although it was mainly responsible -- but also the other three channels, which as everyone knows the armed forces have intervened in, carried out a full-fledged triumphant program made up of false information and crude remarks on a subject which deserved utmost seriousness and moderation. There was so little true information that the country learned about the sinking of the destroyer Sheffield through reports from British sources, while successful attacks on enemy carriers, later proven to be untrue, were being disseminated locally.

The official radio stations and some of the private ones joined this veritable nonsense campaign although, we repeat, there were exceptions. Among these exceptions we should mention Radio Continental whose newscasts and commentaries were the pride of Argentine radio journalism within the limits permitted.

Even today there is a radio station that omits the word "England" in reporting on the games of the world soccer championship, saying instead "the reds" or "the adversaries of..." thus displaying journalistic stupidity at its worst.

The people are now asking questions which the triumphant euphoria of the official news media and their sensationalist and obsequious followers managed to disguise at the time.

What was the information which the government was receiving from the appropriate organizations concerning the framework of international relations which was bound to surround the military operation?

It is obvious that basic truths were not taken into account:

1. That the international organizations were not prepared for a crisis of this nature and that undoubtedly the British and their allies were going to claim "Argentine aggression." In view of this, the only thing left to do was to engage in spectacular rhetoric with few concrete results.
2. That in the eyes of her people and as a result of her political interests, Mrs Thatcher had no other way out then to defend "the basic principles of the empire," whether we Argentines liked it or not and despite our inalienable rights over the islands.
3. That the British and the Americans were allies in two world wars and are nowadays the axis of an alliance -- NATO -- which is supposed to defend the West in case of a third world war.
4. That most of the European and U.S. public opinion normally terms Argentine Governments antidemocratic, dictatorial and backward and claims that they do not respect human rights and the fundamental rules of international coexistence.

The fact that the military and civilian rulers of the process neglected to take these truths into account, makes them the promoters of one of the greatest misfortunes ever to be faced by the Argentine community.

The advent of the new government and the unity which the nation needs for reconstruction cannot be based on lack of information and the failure to punish properly those who indulged in such attitudes, as well as those who fanned the euphoria by manipulating the news media.

This must be the beginning of a new era in which censorship and self-censorship must be eradicated from the nation's system.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATION

PY141226 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Speech to the nation by Central Bank President Domingo Cavallo on 13 July in Buenos Aires -- recorded]

[Text] As was decided and announced by his excellency, the president of the nation, and fully consistent with the program formulated and explained by his excellency, the economy minister, the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic [BCRA] has proceeded to implement an important and thorough financial reform.

Normally the president of the Central Bank speaks exclusively to bankers on these subjects, but on this occasion, by a special request from Economy Minister Dagnino Pastore, I will explain the significance and content of this reform to all the Argentine people for whose exclusive interest these decisions have been made. Although its technical aspects are complex, the objectives of this reform are so clear that they can be explained in simple terms. It is necessary for the citizen to understand what is happening to his economy so that he can exercise his rights in authentic freedom and fulfill his duty as a responsible overseer.

Therefore I will try to explain in the simplest manner possible what is being done and how it will affect the daily lives and the well-being of the Argentine people.

I will first address families who have debts with financial organizations, whether for a mortgage, personal, family or any other kind of loan. These families are burdened by the increase in installments being paid on loans and debts that, according to the different indexes or interest rates applied by financial organizations, have been growing at the rate of 8, 9 and at times even more than 10 percent per month, while the incomes of the same families have been growing at a lower rate or have been frozen in nominal terms.

The financial reforms establish that as of 1 July interest rates or any type of indexation -- whether by BCRA circular 150 or 687 or by any index of prices or salaries -- will not be higher than 6 percent per month. This maximum interest rate will be set by the BCRA on a monthly basis, but the general characteristic of the economic plan will ensure that it will always be lower than the family's increase in income. Sometimes wages and salaries grow in a more irregular form than the interest rates do, that is to say, salaries and wages make a jump upwards and stay there for several months. The important thing, however, is that the family should know that there are now mechanisms so that the average interest rates in the future will stay behind the family income and not run ahead as has been the case up to now.

Now I want to explain to you a question that surprises many people and that, according to some commentators, we have not resolved: the question of debt indexation. Those who have contracted long-term debts to their surprise have seen that despite the fact that they pay increasingly higher installments, their debt keeps on rising due to the indexation. Now conditions have been created so that installments on medium-term and long-term credits will grow more slowly than the family incomes. For some time the nominal balance of the debt will continue to grow, but in practice the real balance will be substantially reduced. The only obligation of the indebted family is to pay the installments until the debt is paid up, but these installments will be an increasingly smaller portion of family income.

There is a related matter that I want to explain to you. There are people who, to rid themselves of burdensome debts, would like to sell their property to cancel their debt entirely.

However, until a few days ago, they found that the amount of their debt exceeded the value of their property. This happened because the interest rates and indexations were so high that few people were willing to buy property; therefore, property values were depressed.

This phenomenon has now been corrected since, as a result of the financial reform and other economic measures, the property values will rise to a level in line with the cost of new construction. Those who know how the real estate business has been behaving are aware that the property values have been below the cost of new construction, but this phenomenon is being reversed. In sum, both the problem of increasing installments on loans as compared with the evolution of the family income, and the problem of the indebtedness compared with property values have been corrected.

I will now explain an additional benefit which the financial reform grants those who take out mortgages for the construction, purchase or remodeling of a single house, regardless of the amount borrowed. In addition to the benefit of a maximum interest rate [6 percent per month], this sector of the population is given a 15-percent discount on the balance of their debt as of 30 June 1982. This will be done partly with savings in government expenditures and by redeeming national adjustable bonds and mortgage paper.

Finally, I want to address the families who may have need for credit in the future, whether to buy a house or to meet family needs. With the new financial system, they will have four possibilities for credit:

1. Family or personal loans at the maximum interest rate of 6 percent per month, for whatever use. For the time being, the only ones who can qualify for this credit are those whose income does not exceed 4 million pesos per month. This restriction has been imposed because, as part of the anti-inflationary strategy, credit will be limited. So the needs of the lowest income people will be given priority attention. Then as the monetary program permits, the 4-million-peso limit will be raised.
2. The second type of credit for which families can apply is for the construction, purchase or remodeling of houses up to 100 million pesos per applicant. These loans will also carry a maximum monthly interest rate of 6 percent. Again the 100-million-peso limit has been set so that, in view of the scarcity of resources, the needs of the most modest families can be taken care of and so that the largest possible number can benefit.
3. The third type of credit that will be available in the financial system is a loan for a term exceeding 2 years and which can be used for a house or anything else. This loan will have the characteristics of an indexed credit with a maximum real interest rate of 6 percent per year. These loans will be subject to indexation by the index of average effective salaries earned by the employed workers. This way it will be ensured that the monthly payments will not increase more than the average salaries, and that the disadjustments of the past will no longer occur.
4. The families which do not qualify for the previously mentioned lines of credit will be able to contract debts under the system of floating interest rates, but without financial readjustment. This is to say that something like circular 150 or 687 based on unregulated interest rates will no longer exist. This is an effort to avoid, even on the part of the financial system that will operate on floating interest rates, the repetition of the deplorable experiences which call for this reform today.

I am now going to speak to the employers, industrialists, farmers, businessmen and small craftsmen who are also heavily in debt to the financial system.

Those who have debts in pesos and who have been paying those high interest rates will, as of now, pay a maximum of 6 percent per month and then the rate that is to be fixed monthly. Just as in the case of the families, the economic plan includes the necessary mechanisms to ensure that this interest rate is set lower than the growth rate of the incomes of the enterprises. This limitation on interest is applied to all debt, regardless of the system of interests or adjustment that may have originally been agreed upon. Furthermore, during the first 90 days the banks will have strong incentives to arrange with their clients such conditions of payment regarding due dates and amortizations as will enable the enterprises to properly meet their debts. These facilities may be extended up to 5 years without affecting, however, the debts which have already been financed for longer terms.

The banks will have an interest in implementing this refinancing because, to the extent that they do so, they will be able to back those loans with Central Bank funds, whereas, if the debtor does not pay by the due date, they will have to back such overdue debts with their own funds.

This mechanism which ensures that the banks will be well disposed to adjust payment plans to their debtors' ability to pay should not lead the businessmen to believe that it will not matter whether they meet their obligations. Quite the contrary, after a payment plan is agreed upon by the bank and the borrowing businessman, the borrower will have to be very well prepared to fulfill the obligation very punctually. Otherwise, the bank will have to carry the burden of overdue debts with its own funds and it will find itself compelled to demand the payment of the debt without delay. Furthermore, as of that time the maximum interest rate will no longer apply to the overdue debt.

We are sure that this mechanism of maximum interest rate and broad possibilities for refinancing together with the measures of financial relief agreed upon in 1981 will allow the companies, farmers, businessmen and small craftsmen who are in debt to undertake the orderly refinancing of their peso debts.

I will not explain which companies or individuals indebted to the financial system will not enjoy the benefits I have just mentioned and also the reasons for their exclusion. Those who have obtained loans to buy public bonds, foreign currencies, monetary goods such as gold, platinum, etc, or to buy shares at the stock exchange, will not enjoy the benefit of the maximum interest rate or the possibility of refinancing. For debts existing on 30 June which were contracted for such purchases or which were guaranteed by those assets, the free interest rates will continue in force and the debts will have to be paid by their due dates. This is so because from now on, credit should only be at the service of production and those credits should not lend themselves to facilitating speculative profits, a possibility which we wish to exclude.

Those enterprises which contracted debts in dollars when that kind of loan was cheap and because they have already considerably reduced their debt in foreign currency, will be excluded from the benefit of the maximum interest rate, even though they will be able to enjoy the refinancing benefit.

These companies have proved to have and surely they can still maintain access to good foreign credit, and therefore they can be financed from abroad thus contributing to solving the short-term balance of payments problem the country is facing, and to the degree in which they do so, they will also enjoy the same benefits as those indebted in pesos. This is so because the foreign debt will cost them 4 percent a month in exchange securities plus 2 percent a month in foreign interests and other expenses. If we had decided to grant preferential interest rates to these companies, surely we would have postponed the entrance of foreign currency which is essential to get out of the crisis we are in.

I am now going to explain the measures to be implemented to help private enterprise which continue to have foreign currency debts and which have not been covered by exchange securities. Most of these companies are involved in foreign currency debts because they invested in equipment to modernize their industrial plants when the price of the foreign currency they received was still very cheap. Thus, to overcome the difficult situation they are experiencing they deserve and need to be supported, but again, that support will be granted only to the extent in which they contribute to refinancing the Argentine foreign debt by substantially extending the deadline for the payment of those debts. In return they will receive the benefit of exchange securities which establishes that when the Central Bank hands over the foreign currency to cover their obligations, it will do so at a price equivalent to 15,700 pesos per dollar, that is, at the price established before the recent devaluation. This price will certainly be adjusted due to inflation so that it will be unchanged in terms of domestic purchasing power. This measure, in addition to providing a tremendous financial relief to those with foreign currency debts, will greatly contribute to solving the burden of the country's foreign debt and will facilitate the economic reactivation process.

I will now continue to explain how the enterprises will finance themselves in the future through the financial system. Since the available resources for loans with regulated interest rates are necessarily scarce due to the anti-inflationary policy, it has been decided that new operations with these regulated interest rates will be granted only to those enterprises that consistently pay their retirement contribution. A proportion of the retirement contribution as maximum credit assistance per enterprise will be established monthly. This proportion has been initially set as twice the amount of the contribution and will be expanded in the future in accordance with the monetary program.

This policy of credit distribution among private enterprises is aimed at benefitting those companies that offer more job opportunities, pay better salaries and comply with their welfare obligations. In this way they will help solve the problems of unemployment, paralyzation of job source and the low income of the people.

The lines of credit regulated by the official banks will still be granted to the agriculture and livestock sector and these lines of credits will also be granted at regulated interest rates. The establishment of priorities in granting the lines of credit to the agricultural and livestock sectors will be the responsibility of the official banks' directors who will do so according to the guidelines established in the livestock and agricultural policies contemplated in the overall economic program.

Indexed investment credits with more than a 2-year term will be available to all businessmen, whether of the industrial, agriculture and livestock, mining or construction sectors. Each borrower will choose the rate which best suits him so that his debt will be no higher than his income. The maximum interest rate of these loans will be 6 percent annually.

Finally, the enterprises will be able to finance themselves through the floating interest rate market but they must be very careful.

It is much better to obtain resources by increasing their sales for which they must also be very careful regarding price increases and they must try to increase production instead of increasing their resources by borrowing at high interest rates.

I would now like to explain the effects of the reforms to the savings account depositors and to those who invest in the financial system. First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between an investor and a savings account depositor. It is well known that in the last few years, the worst business was to produce and the best business was to live off interest income. Therefore, instead of investing to improve their shops, factories or farms the people spent their time [words indistinct] deposits in dollars and by buying the many liquid assets which offered better possibility of high liquidity and high interest rates are in the long run only an illusion for savings account depositors because they are artificially maintained.

Any fiction not based on reality must eventually come to an end. If the financial reform established in the announced economic plan were not carried out, it must eventually come to an end. If the financial reform [word indistinct] was going to go into crisis just as it happened after World War I and II in several European countries. No matter how large the figures regarding the certificates of deposits, uncontrolled inflation was going to make them lose all their value.

This inflation was at full speed. Despite the facts that the salaries of public employees and tariffs were frozen since last December and that the price of the dollar was being maintained artificially through a strict control exchange, the previous system was not capable of solving the crisis in the balance of payments. Inflation has been increasing since April; in June wholesale prices increased 15 percent. This occurred because the high interest rates which the state itself was paying for its debt created an increasing deficit at a rate much higher than the savings created by the freezing of salaries and because the monetary expansion which was mainly aimed at financing the purchase of public bonds was increasingly greater.

Therefore, far from hurting the authentic holders of savings accounts, the financial reform prevents their savings from being destroyed. For the time being the interest rates on deposits which have not yet matured have not been changed at all. After such deposits have matured those who would like to make short-term deposits, deposits for less than 90 days, can continue to do so and the state will guarantee such deposits. However, they will not earn more than 5-percent interest a month for 30-day deposits and somewhat less for shorter-term deposits. Actually, even on checking accounts, which have received no interest until now, the banks are going to pay up to 2.5 percent a month.

In other words, there will be a controlled interest rate on all the liquid money as there is in every country in the world. The savings account depositors must not make these deposits in those organs which offer higher interest rates, or add these deposits to the ones that were deposited previously. The organs which conduct business in this way may be liquidated at any time and the savings account depositors who operate in this manner run the risk of losing their deposits.

I will now explain the best way for genuine savings account depositors to safeguard their money. Any individual and public institution will be able to make deposits for a minimum term of 1 year. These deposits will be guaranteed by the state and they will be indexed in accordance with the cost of living. To prevent speculation, these deposits will not be transferable. If before the maturation of an account the depositor should face unexpected family needs, the depositor will be entitled to a loan with his deposit as collateral. This possibility of preserving family savings enables the fulfillment of a major social and economic function, because it will be a source of revenue for the indexed loans for a period of over 2 years to which I referred before.

The savings account depositors will be able to make time deposits for over 90 days, but they will not be able to transfer these deposits, and they will not be guaranteed by the state. However, these deposits will have a floating interest rate. This procedure entails a risk because these deposits will not be guaranteed by the state. If the state did guarantee these deposits, it would be creating a privilege and damaging those who invest their money in productive activities which also entails a risk and which are also not guaranteed by the state.

The savings account depositors will be able to buy shares of private enterprises on the stock market, thus facilitating the capitalization of Argentine enterprises. When the value of the shares on the stock market is close to that of the net worth of the enterprise, it will be entitled to issue additional shares to obtain real capital. The savings account depositors will also be able to buy external bonds. To this effect, bonds with a value below \$1,000 will be issued. Those who acquire these bonds will be contributing to the process for refinancing the Argentine foreign debt.

I want to explain to the savings account depositors why the recovery of national adjustable bonds and of mortgage bonds has been ordered before their maturation. In the first place, the public must know that the majority of those securities were not in the hands of the savings account depositors but in those of financial organs. These financial investments were frequently made with deposits from the public, thus achieving a strong difference. In the second place, an indexed public debt implies an unjustified financial cost for the state, the same as it is for the private sector. The securities which are recovered will entail a major reduction of public expenditure. Moreover, this indexed money does not permit the implementation of an inflationary monetary policy and it restricts the possibility of capitalization of the private sector because these securities have many privileges in comparison to those of shares.

In addition to these reasons, at various times in the past, these public securities have been the main instrument for speculation, which has caused large transfers of income to be made between various sectors of the country within short terms. Moreover, and this is something of major importance, had these securities not been recovered now, the drop in interest rates would have enabled an unjustified earning of 20 percent or of perhaps 30 percent in 1 day only. Moreover, it would have made it possible to resort in the future to those instruments which are adequate for carrying out these practices which we want to erradicate once and for all.

In conclusion, so that not a single real savings account depositor is hurt by this measure, the recovery is made under conditions which ensure that savings will maintain the same market value they had on Friday, 2 July; only the possibility of future profit through speculation has been eliminated.

These explanations must give savings account depositors the assurance that in no way is the financial reform going to hurt them. On the contrary, the reform offers them genuine and reliable ways to protect their savings.

I would now like to address the bankers and the people who work in financial institutions. The financial institutions are going to benefit from the reactivation and consolidation of the productive sectors. They will also benefit from the elimination of the hardships created by uncollectable accounts which have seriously affected them in the last few years and kept the entire system in a virtual state of bankruptcy.

The financial institutions will have wide room for the useful interaction between real savings account depositors and productive enterprises. Creativity and intelligence must be applied to increase the operations effectiveness of the institutions as well as to constantly improve the services provided to savings account depositors and the community.

From now on the quality of these services, the adequate location of the banks, the friendliness and speed of the service rendered to depositors will be the mechanisms through which the financial institutions must compete to get money. The entire financial operation to finance the public sector will be made much simpler and less costly, thus allowing the population to know accurately and easily the state of fiscal accounts in accordance with the demands of the system of the republican type of government.

The new regulations for the financial sector prevent socially useless operations such as getting credit from official banks only to lend such funds at higher interest rates to the state itself or to buy public bonds. The financial institutions will have the necessary time and support to readjust their services and will only have to guard against violating the regulations. They will not be affected if, in accordance with the law, they make efforts to implement the readjustments demanded by the reform; they will have the assurance that they are contributing to the recovery of the country.

I would now like to address the population in general to explain three subjects which are causing great concern.

First, the subject of the risks of uncontrolled inflation mentioned by some economic commentators: Many people interpret as hyperinflationary the increase in the price of property and land or even the increase in the price of shares. These increases occur because in order to have productive investment again, it is necessary to correct the existing strong distortion.

Until a few weeks ago, the sale price of property was much less than the cost of construction. Furthermore there were no buyers; therefore, private construction has stopped. Now these properties are going to be sold and will enter the real estate market, as apartments for rent or for use by their new owners instead of being empty. The same thing was happening with land. Because of the price, land could not be cleared or improved to create new land for production. The same thing has happened with the value of shares and factories. Since they were not worth anything, no one was buying a new machine or building a new plant. Therefore, this is not inflation; this is recreating the conditions for the country to start working.

We also know that some businessmen could have been withholding offers expecting price increases. This situation will gradually return to normal given the fact that they will need to sell to obtain some money because it will not be easy for them to get money from the banks. The regulated bank loans will only be granted to those companies which increase their production and job opportunities.

The risk that the inflation rate will continue increasing no longer exists because that could only happen through a great deficit in the current account of the balance of payments or through an increasing and uncontrollable fiscal deficit. The financial reform and the economic policy in general offer the necessary reassurance to substantially improve the situation of the current account in the balance of payments and to significantly reduce the fiscal deficit.

The first result is achieved through the exchange policy and the restrictions imposed on imports which will yield a strong surplus in the trade balance. In addition to the previously described mechanisms established to curb and reverse the flight of financial capital abroad, the trade surplus will rapidly even up the balance of payments and will permit the Central Bank foreign currency reserves to be rebuilt.

In the past 4 working days alone, the Central Bank purchased foreign currency in the amount of almost \$200 million, fulfilled normally the financial commitments in foreign currency which have matured during those days, and updated payments abroad for more than \$85 million. Yesterday alone the Central Bank authorized the transfer of \$90 million which will be deposited in the next few days.

Regarding fiscal deficit, the financial reform involves savings in public expenditures amounting to 4 billion pesos monthly simply because beginning now the state will pay interest and indexation rates which are much lower than what it has been paying for its domestic debt which amounts to 100 billion pesos.

To have an idea of the significance of this reduction, just compare it to the treasury deficit during the past few months. This debt amounted to some 2 billion pesos. In other words, the government savings through this financial reform are almost twice the treasury deficit for the past few months.

This reduction in the interest rate benefits to a great extent the clients of public enterprises by restraining the increase in tariffs and, therefore, reducing the inflationary risks due to the increase in production costs. This reduction also allows the workers' most urgent needs to be met with social benefits which do not increase the costs of enterprises.

The most common argument that the financial reform implies the distribution of sizeable subsidies to those indebted in pesos and in dollars which must be covered by issuing money in the future is totally incorrect. The financial reform provides for the solution of high domestic and foreign debt problems with risk of future monetary expansion much less serious than those which had been implicit in the system of guarantee on deposits and in the state guarantees on most of the private foreign debt.

Had we not adopted this reform, the bankruptcy of private enterprises would have forced the national treasury to pay large amounts to indemnify the deposits liquidated of financial organizations as well as to pay the overall private foreign debts guaranteed by the national development bank or by the national treasury.

With financial reform we have managed to reduce those risks and to gain accurate knowledge of the demands for future monetary expansion in a manner compatible with the monetary program which will allow us to keep inflation under control.

The monetary policy will be handled strictly with the advantage granted by the possibility of carrying it out without affecting the interest rate on the debt which has already been contracted by the enterprises, and on the controlled loans. The restrictive monetary policy will make businessmen sell to obtain funds; this will be positive for them and for the country. Therefore, consumers must be prudent and aware when they buy because it will be difficult to maintain the increase in prices that has taken place in the past few days.

This explanation that I am giving is not designed to convince the public that there will be no inflation from now on. Unfortunately, there will be an increase in prices because there is a great imbalance in prices and a large number of economic problems. Many of these prices have already been increased in the past few days, but there is no risk of an inflationary imbalance as long as the announced policy is strictly implemented.

Another subject which causes concern and confusion among the population is the high price of the dollar on the financial market. In this regard, I must tell you that the most expensive dollar is the one which does not exist.

One cannot contend, as some people have, that the dollar increased from 15,700 pesos to its current price on the financial market. At the par value of 15,700 pesos, the Central Bank did not sell a single dollar to pay financial obligations. The high price of the dollar on the financial market is a punishment for those who want to take capital out of the country, they are the ones who buy that type of dollar. It is a benefit for those who bring capital into the country to help resolve Argentine problems.

The general public will not be hurt by buying those expensive dollars because that possibility is ruled out. Moreover, those who want to save in dollars have the alternative of acquiring foreign bonds or of making time deposits in dollars with the Argentine financial system. These two operations are useful because they help restore and preserve the reserves of the Central Bank.

On the other hand, the prices of exported and imported goods are fixed in accordance with the price of the dollar on the commercial market. Therefore, the dollar on the financial market must not have any effect whatsoever on the level of domestic prices. The population must pay no attention to the value of the dollar on the financial market.

The people are also concerned about whether these measures will really reactivate the economy and increase the level of employment. The financial reform offers the necessary conditions for a reactivation of the economy and for an increase in the number of jobs.

The demand for goods will increase, because there will be a faster turnover of money and because of the growth of exports and higher salaries. The earning power of companies will improve because lower financial costs will compensate for salary increases. It depends on the responsibility and foresight of the Argentine businessmen to respond with increased production rather than increased prices. There will even be additional measures to help the companies respond in that way. When this occurs, we will finally have entered the economic revival.

Finally a warning: The general public may face a few difficulties because everyone who works in the financial system has not yet become acquainted with the details of the new rules of the game. The consultations and operational doubts of the financial organizations are being answered posthaste. The task of disseminating information about the measures is being carried out and some operational details are being adjusted; in a short time this will permit the benefits of the new financial system to be fully at the disposal of the Argentine community.

The people should also not be concerned about all that is said regarding the withdrawal of deposits from banks and the issuance of money this allegedly causes. As long as the Central Bank does not lose foreign currency reserves -- and quite the contrary, it is increasing them -- the money necessarily returns to the banks, because the person who buys an apartment, a share or any kind of asset hands money to the seller who does not destroy it but puts it in the bank or pays off debts.

What is happening is that the speed of money circulation is growing faster and this is what was desired in order to set the economy moving again.

The shortage of loans at banks is also not an unexpected phenomenon. This is a phenomenon desired by us to encourage the businessmen and industrialists to sell their goods, if they need ready cash.

That is, a restrictive monetary policy is being applied and now this can be done without bringing the companies to bankruptcy, because the rate of interest on their debts is under control. The people can have full confidence that we have under control an economy which is going through a very difficult crisis but whose problems, without any doubt whatever, will be solved.

In conclusion I would like to point out that the financial reform that has been explained is only the implementation of the decisive concept expressed by his excellency the economy minister in his speech initiating his administration. The concern with man, the target of the economy in the last instance, is reflected in this effort from its first steps.

Thank you for the attention you have been paying to me. Good night.

SOURCE DENIES OFFER OF SOVIET WEAPONS, MIG'S

PY141557 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS AGRENTINAS in Spanish 1357 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- An air force source who was consulted about the report that the Soviet Union has presumably offered weapons and MIG's to Argentina has stated that he has no knowledge of the offer.

In any case, he believes that "it is a question of sounding out U.S. public opinion regarding the delicate topic of armaments.

"It is thought-provoking," he commented, "that the information has been revealed in Washington."

The sources stated that he believes that this was done in order to sound out "the internal sector" with regard to the topic.

BRIEFS

HEPATITIS CASES -- An outbreak of hepatitis among school children has been discovered in Calafate, 300 km from Rio Gallegos. The infection affects approximately 30 children. School officials have decided to close the schools due to this situation. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Jul 82 PY]

RUMORS OF PRESIDENT'S PLANNED RESIGNATION SPREAD

PY142357 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP) -- A solution to Bolivia's political future will be reached in the next few hours or days, Information Minister Mario Maranon Zarate said here today at the end of a routine cabinet meeting. That official information was released while a wave of rumors spread throughout Bolivia that President Gen Celso Torrelío Villa will resign at any time.

That wave of rumors reached the official reception French Ambassador Raymond Cesaïre gave today which was attended by nearly 1,000 guests, among them officials and representatives of political parties, civic organizations and labor unions.

Maranon Zarate explained that the government will adopt resolutions without letting itself be intimidated by pressures being exerted upon it, such as the ultimatum of the Civic Committee of Santa Cruz, which is the most important civic organization in the country, headquartered in that city in eastern Bolivia. The committee set next Tuesday as the deadline for the government to make known just how the democratization of the country will be implemented.

Maranon Zarate also said the corrective economic measures the regime is adopting -- release of \$30 million on the floating market -- will bring the exchange rate down to 80 pesos to the dollar from the 200 at which it stood in recent days.

Despite the declarations of the information minister, continuous military meetings are being held to analyze the nation's future.

High Command Meets

PY150356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0312 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 14 Jul (AFP) -- A meeting of the military high command, in which the commanders of La Paz garrisons also participated, ended without reaching a decision regarding the removal of President Celso Torrelío Villa. Rumors concerning the removal of the chief of state mounted the last few hours after Torrelío Villa was summoned to the military meeting. Later another meeting in which only the commanders of the three branches participated took place, but no definite agreements were reached.

According to unconfirmed reports, the army has requested that the presidency be entrusted to an army officer (it is presumed that this officer could be Col Faustino Rico Toro or Gen Guido Vildoso), while the other two branches (navy and air force) want Torrelío to remain in office until the democratization of the country is concluded.

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE STATEMENT ON DEMOCRATIZATION

PY141239 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Information Minister Mario Maranon Zarate has said that the government, based on a conscientious study of all political declarations, is going to make public its decision on the democratic institutionalization of the country at any time. The minister made this remark regarding a public declaration by the Santa Cruz Civic Committee giving the government until Tuesday to make a decision on the matter. The minister added that the Santa Cruz request and other declarations are the result of the absolute freedom of speech allowed by the government.

PINOCHET SAYS 'ARISTOCRATIC CLIQUE' SEEKS POWER

PY150132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Concepcion, Chile, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet today claimed that an aristocratic clique wants to rule the country and reaffirmed his opposition to the reestablishment of political parties and a pluralist democracy. In a strong speech at the University of Concepcion, 525 km south of Santiago, the chief of state compared Chile's current domestic situation with the period when the American nations were seeking their independence. He said that at that time "the aristocratic cliques believed that they were entitled to take over the government." He added: "Gentlemen, that situation closely resembles today's when some people believe they have the right to rule."

Pinochet's remarks were interpreted as a reference to those who are calling for an end to the political ban imposed in 1973 and who are asking the government to allow political parties to operate.

Pinochet warned: "There are some who talk about a return to pluralist democracy. How will that be? Shall we go back to the same things?" By this he meant the atmosphere of upheaval 9 years ago which prompted the establishment of the military regime.

The Chilean president concluded by saying that "thus the main concern of this government is the poor people."

MOVEMENT IN BEAGLE CHANNEL NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

PY141955 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Diplomatic sources believe Chile and Argentina have entered an accelerated stage in the negotiations being conducted within the framework of the papal mediation to settle the Beagle Channel dispute. The sources highlighted the increasing contacts by mentioning that separate meetings have been held recently between Antonio Samore, the pope's representative, and the chairmen of the Chilean and Argentine delegations.

In the past 2 days Samore received Ambassadors Enrique Bernstein of Chile and Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina. Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas returned Monday from Buenos Aires after consultations with the new Argentine military government authorities. During a telephone conversation Samore refused to comment on the meetings. However, the sources said these meetings might be interpreted as a prologue to a series of meetings to be held at the highest level in the next few weeks.

Referring to the expectations occasioned by Ortiz de Rozas' mission in Buenos Aires, a Vatican source said prospects for the remainder of July are very interesting. It must be recalled that the Vatican is willing to settle the mediation as soon as possible and that it has called on the foreign ministries in Santiago and Buenos Aires to step up work to sign a final treaty on a peaceful settlement to the dispute. Chile accepted the 1980 proposal but Argentina has not given a reply to date.

Informed sources in Buenos Aires stated that General Bignone's administration is allegedly considering alternatives to give a reply to the pope's proposal before 1984.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FIGURES -- The Economy Ministry has reported that a total foreign investment of \$332 million was authorized for the first half of 1982, and that the total investment made during this period amounted to \$281 million. Among investors asking for authorization to make investments, Spain ranked first with 36 percent of the total and the United States was second with 27.6 percent. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jul 82 PY]

M-19 REPORTEDLY ATTACKS PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

PA150059 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- A mortar attack, presumably directed against Narino [presidential] Palace, was launched yesterday, but did no damage because the round fell approximately 150 meters short of the palace. The 19 April Movement, M-19, in a communique printed clandestinely and published in EL TIEMPO today, claimed credit for the attack, reiterating its criticism of President Turbay Ayala's government and reaffirming that it maintains its intention to participate in a dialogue to bring about the pacification of the country.

According to reports, the attack on Narino Palace, located in the old San Agustin sector in downtown Bogota, took place at approximately 0615 Tuesday. However, the palace was not hit. The shot, apparently a mortar round, hit the grounds of the Free University on 8th Street. A guard, (Alberto Diaz Castro), was injured slightly by shrapnel in the right leg.

If it is confirmed that this attack was really carried out by the M-19, this would be the third such attack on Narino Palace in the past year. On 20 July of last year two mortar rounds damaged the front gardens of the palace. Last March a car bomb exploded a few meters from the palace, killing a young shoe-shine boy, seriously injuring two other persons and causing considerable damage to adjacent buildings, including the Banco Cafetero cultural house.

The Administrative Department of Security and other state security organizations are investigating. No official report was immediately forthcoming as to whether the incident was really an attack on the palace.

LEMONS CONFIRMS RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA EXCELLENT

PA141608 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jul (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos denied today that there is any friction between him and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano. He said that the two countries' relations "are excellent." The possibility of a clash between the two foreign ministers arose after Lemos criticized Venezuela's refusal to sign, along with the United States, the Law of the Sea convention.

Lemos' remarks were harshly contested by Zambrano and other leaders, including Venezuelan politicians, who also criticized Colombia's aloof stance on the Malvinas crisis. Lemos, asked whether there would be any friction with Zambrano because of his criticism, replied: "There is no friction." He said that "the two countries' relations are, as always, excellent." He also rejected the idea that a "freeze" in negotiations over a Colombian-Venezuelan dispute on marine areas, which has been in effect since October 1980, caused relations to cool somewhat.

He explained that when he commented on Venezuela's position on the Law of the Sea convention he had not intended it as criticism but as encouragement for Venezuela to join the other 130 countries that signed the treaty. "I was only encouraging Venezuela, in a cordial manner, to join the other 130 nations in signing such an important treaty, in support of Third World solidarity," Lemos said.

He also noted that he was aware of Zambrano's criticism of his remarks, saying, "I respect it and will not engage in polemics." "Let's hope Venezuela will reconsider," said Lemos, who expects Venezuela to "decide to join us" in the cause of Latin American solidarity when the Law of the Sea conference is convened in Caracas.

MINISTER ON DECISIONS OF OPEC VIENNA MEETING

PA142355 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Minister Eduardo Ortega, chairman of the recently concluded OPEC meeting in Vienna, has announced the two decisions that were made at the meeting: [Begin recording] First of all the conference decided to remain open to the possibility of a future meeting; in other words at any moment the oil-producing countries may hold another meeting to make decisions. The decision to keep the latest conference of the organization open is based on certain factors: The need to study the status of the international market more adequately and the need to make an in-depth study of the problem of differentials broached by the Saudi delegations. There was a consensus at the conference on the need to maintain the organization's official prices. [end recording]

Regarding certain reports in the international press, Ortega said: [Begin recording] I feel it was regrettable that the organization was unable to reach more agreement during the Vienna basis for the assertion that the organization is breaking up and there is no possibility of reaching an agreement within the organization. [end recording]

One agreement concerns levels of production. Iran is acting on its own and is being supported by Libya. Iraq wants more production. It is not known at this time how much production will increase from its present level of 17.5 million barrels a day. Moreover, at present there is a glut on the world market. Prices may be affected unless unforeseeable factors intervene. However, Ortega believes in responsible self-control in the area of production indexes. As far as the unpredictable factors are concerned, it would seem that they have begun to exert an influence, since Iran announced today that its forces have invaded Iraq. This action, announced several days ago, was described by Radio Tehran as the Ramadan offensive.

VICE PRESIDENT BACKS BORDER AGREEMENT WITH PERU

PA140315 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera has told the foreign press that a negotiated agreement should be reached to solve the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru. He also said the Ecuadorean people firmly believe that the Rio de Janeiro protocol was imposed on the country by both military aggression and pressure by other countries. He said this is the opinion of the Ecuadorean people.

THREE CANDIDATES NAMED FOR 1984 ELECTIONS

PA142356 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Francisco Huerta Montalvo has agreed to be the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in the elections to be held in January 1984. He is now minister of health under the cooperation agreement reached by his party with the government of President Oswaldo Hurtado. He is supported by his group, People's Democracy, and the Concentration of Popular Forces, CFP.

Huerta is the third declared presidential candidate. The other two are (Jorge Zavala Vaquerizos) of the Liberal Party and Aquiles Rigail of the People, Change and Democracy Movement, which was founded by President Jaime Roldos, who was killed in a plane crash on 24 May 1981. This was Roldos' response to opposition from within his own party, the CFP, which was then headed by Assad Bucaram, who died last year.

ARMED GROUP RAIDS MOUNTAIN AREA, KILLS MAYOR

PY150032 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2121 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- An armed group, allegedly made up of members of the leftwing Shining Path movement, has killed the mayor and a businessman (?in a town) in a remote Andean district, Interior Minister Gen Jose Gagliardi reported today. The minister said the group, led by three women, raided Hualla district, Cangallo Province, 450 km southeast of Lima, where a state of emergency was declared Monday because of continuing attacks and extremist actions.

Gagliardi said Maj Juan Inca and merchant Demetrio Ipurre tried to prevent the raid, 2 days ago, and were machinegunned. Members of the Shining Path have killed 35 persons so far this year, including 14 policemen, according to Justice Ministry statistics quoted by Gagliardi.

Helicopter Attacked

PY141548 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] An Air Force helicopter carrying [word indistinct] Sinchis [counterinsurgency troops] was attacked with long-range machinegun fire by a group of terrorists as it was making an emergency landing in the (Angori) region, Andahuaylas Province, Apurimac Department. [Words indistinct] the same group of terrorists that attacked the town of (Cocharcas) last Saturday and made up of about 30 men and 5 women.

PRESIDENT BELAUDE CONFIRMS DATES FOR ELECTIONS

PY141516 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde Terry has asserted that, by the decision of civilians and officers, Peru has entered the stage of strengthening its democracy and is setting a standard that will not permit a return to the past. On the same occasion he stressed his full certainty that all political parties of proven electoral strength are preparing for two great struggles; he said that one of these will be the municipal elections in November 1983 and the other the presidential elections in 1985, which will elect his successor and the new congress of the republic.

PRESIDENT REJECTS COPPER PRODUCTION CUTBACK PLAN

PY131233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1942 GMT 11 Jul 82

[By Robert Powell]

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry today rejected the possibility of cutting back world copper production in order to bring up the low prices. He added, however, that the exporting nations should agree on a bottom price for copper exports. Talking about tomorrow's meeting of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) in Lima, President Belaunde said none of the eight member countries wanted to cut back its copper production.

The ministerial-level conference could agree to delay the opening of new mines, but it would be impossible to reach an agreement for common action to increase prices unless it can be assured that all current mines will continue operating, Belaunde told journalists. The president said the eight members of CIPEC -- Chile, Peru, Zambia, Zaire, Indonesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia -- would agree on a bottom price for copper, below which they will have to hold on to stocks and not sell.

Belaunde blamed speculators in international markets for depressing the price of copper and for the worldwide recession.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON RELATIONS, FALKLANDS ISSUE

FL142230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- With Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico will continue to play an important role in the preservation of world peace, Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Sergeyev said today.

Interviewed at Mexico City's international airport, the diplomat pointed out that the two countries had maintained relations for 58 years and that the new Mexican administration would surely continue relations without difficulty.

The ambassador stressed the need for all countries to become signatories to the Tlatelolco treaty and expand nuclear-free zones because, he said, "to do otherwise would seriously endanger world peace." Case in point, he said, are the events taking place in the Middle East, where Israeli forces have unleashed an indiscriminate attack against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

He pointed out that the USSR had called on both sides of the conflict to resolve their problems through international peace organizations but that those exhortations had been ignored. He warned that there are other nations interested in having the war continue.

He also said that Mexico's position to have the Malvinas Islands returned to Argentina through UN negotiations is "the most adequate" but that he thought a solution would be difficult.

He added that as long as England had the possibility of a veto, together with the strong influence of the United States and its own EEC, he considered it remote that such a situation would have positive results for Argentina.

The ambassador arrived in Mexico from Moscow today with "The Treasures of the Kremlin," a collection of gold objects, old costumes, paintings and other objects representing Soviet cultural wealth. The collection will be put on display for the Mexican public at the San Carlos Museum beginning on 25 July.

MEXICO-CUBA JOINT COMMISSION MEETING OPENS

FL142305 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development, said here today that Mexico will not abandon its long-term economic goals because the decline of its growth rate in the areas of production and employment is only temporary.

On opening the third Mexico-Cuba joint commission meeting, the official explained that an austerity program had been established by the government "to curb the private sector's increasing demands on the economy."

Commenting on the relations between Mexico and Cuba, De Oteyza said that the two countries are conducting general negotiations aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order. He added that only a just reorganization of the world economy can guarantee world peace and he urged Cuban officials to continue their efforts to achieve the prompt establishment of these negotiations.

For his part, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba's minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, stressed the importance of bilateral relations.

CUBAN MINISTER MEETS WITH PEMEX DIRECTOR

FL141747 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, has met with Rodolfo Moctezuma, director of Mexican Petroleum, Pemex, and Edmundo Flores, director of the National Council on Science and Technology. The talks dealt with increased economic relations within the framework of the third Mexico-Cuba inter-governmental meeting opening today in Mexico City.

Rodriguez Llompart is heading the Cuban delegation to the meeting while the Mexican delegation is headed by the secretary of programming and budget, Jose Andres de Oteyza.

FRENCH ENVOY ON OIL SALES, FOREIGN RELATIONS

FL142045 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico "guarantees supply" of oil for France in view of Middle East conflicts, French Ambassador Jean Renee Bernard [as received] said here today.

After placing a wreath at the country's monument to commemorate the 193d anniversary of Bastille day, the diplomat refused to comment on the Mexican proposal to have England and Argentina resume negotiations on the Malvinas islands.

Bernard said he was confident that the Miguel de la Madrid administration would conduct friendly French-Mexican relations "as magnificently as the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo." He described the Middle East situation as "grave" and warned that any military intervention by third countries would aggravate the conflict.

France buys most of the oil it needs from the Middle East and the constant unrest in the region impedes a stable supply of hydrocarbons, he said.

He added that there are government-to-government plans for possibly increasing Mexican oil sales to France, presently running at 100,000 barrels per day. He said that France does not "favor or oppose" Argentina in its demands for sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, but in favor of peace and a negotiated settlement.

Lastly, the diplomat addressed the Central American topic: "We help Nicaragua and will continue to do so because Nicaragua is trying to conduct its own affairs." He warned that in this case as well, any military action in the area would aggravate the situation.

PEMEX TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT OF OPEC DECISIONS

PA141947 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] has announced that it will not be guided [se mantendra al margen] by OPEC's decisions.

Pemex asserted today that the oil market may suffer a slump if Saudi Arabia reduces its oil price and Libya and Iraq increase their production. (Fernando Aguilar), Pemex's assistant public relations chief, said that despite this Mexico has an assured clientele on the international market, because some of its sales agreements were signed on a government-to-government basis.

In addition, an authorized Pemex spokesman said that Mexico will maintain its independence from OPEC's decisions and that this policy is [word indistinct] by the Mexican president.

NATIONAL GUARD LEADER INTERVIEWED IN COLOMBIA

PA141545 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, visited the sister republic of Colombia last week at the invitation of the commanding general of the Colombian Army. During his visit, the National Guard commander in chief was interviewed by Colombian television on the Panamanian National Guard's activities:

[Begin recording] [Paredes] Our basic duty is to maintain peace. We have approximately 2 million residents in our country and we all get along fine. A democratization process is underway that will end with the 1984 elections. The political parties are active once again, some have already registered and others are in the process of doing so. The National Guard is safeguarding this process, this necessary process, so that it will be worthy, clean and without violence. That is our current role.

[Question] Are you undertaking any special actions to prevent the entry of weapons from socialist and communist countries?

[Answer] Yes. We are zealous about our peace. We are going to make every effort, whatever the price, to insure that subversion makes no inroads into Panama. In this statement I include weapons, guerrillas, foreign politics and nontraditional doctrines and ideologies. The Panamanian people are completely democratic.

[Question] What is your army doing to prevent this?

[Answer] We have good rapport with the people. We have participated in the people's development for the last 13 years; not perfectly, but there has been an identification between the people in uniform and those without uniform. We are one. There is no difference. We use our 10,000 men -- we have 10,000 men in arms during times of peace, which is most of the time -- to support people's development. We provide services, such as bridges, aqueducts, roads and highways. We have good relations with the peasants, the students, the workers and the professionals. The people of Panama view the National Guard as their guard, a community guard. To put it simply, that is what we are. [end recording]

PRD SECRETARY CRITICIZES ROYO-PDC MEETING

PA140353 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] Ernesto Perez Balladares, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], has said that "the rank and file and the leadership of the PRD condemn the talks that President Aristides Royo recently held with two leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] because the PRD Directorate and the rank and file were not previously consulted." Perez Balladares was referring to the much-remarked meeting held a few days ago by Royo with Ricardo Arias Calderon and Guillermo Cochez, president and secretary general of the PDC, respectively.

The meeting was held in the residence of Miguel Angel Martin, president of the Panamanian Academy of History. The president was accompanied by Ricardo A. Rodriguez, minister of the presidency.

Perez Ballarares added: "We do not think anything positive can come out of the talks between Panamanian President Aristides Royo and the leaders of the PDC, which is a political group that is unable to understand either the national problems or the government's positive actions."

Perez Balladares said that "the remarks Arias Calderon has made prove that very little that is positive was achieved. Since this was a private and confidential meeting the president has said absolutely nothing about the subjects discussed, and this tends to further confuse our members and supporters."

The PRD secretary general emphatically indicated that "as a citizen Royo can do this, but in no way can he as a party member and much less as representative of the PRD discuss political subjects that only concern the party and its democratically elected leaders."

PDC SEEKS SINGLE OPPOSITION TICKET FOR ELECTIONS

PA141625 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 13 Jul 82 p 1-A

[Text] It has been learned from opposition party sources -- who were advised by Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon on the results of talks that he, as the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] spokesman, held with President Royo -- that the PDC is working to present a single opposition presidential candidate, in the person of Arias Calderon himself, who would be accompanied by a vice presidential candidate from the Liberal Party, the most likely prospect being Arnulfo Escalona.

We also gather that Arias Calderon told the president that he depended upon total support from the opposition, particularly from Dr Arnulfo Arias and the Liberal group.

TREASURY, PLANNING MINISTERS DETAIL BUDGET CUTS

PA130510 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Report by Luz Maria Noli]

[Excerpts] Treasury Minister Orville Gooding and Planning Minister Luis Alberto Arias met with local and foreign newsmen at noon today to explain to them the country's economic reality in view of the teachers' request for a salary increase.

Gooding said that the teachers' demand is just, but the country is not producing enough to satisfy that demand. He added that the only way the government could yield to the teachers' demand would be by giving to some what it would take away from others. He said that he hoped the teachers reflect, take the local situation into account and modify their demands. He noted that he hoped the teachers' leaders would explain the country's real situation to their rank and file.

For his part Arias said that the present recession is affecting Panama, and that the economic growth that had been planned registered a drop, and for this reason the country's government had been forced to make certain budget adjustments.

According to Arias, the recent budget cuts amounted to 157 million balboas. Of these 157.9 million balboas, 15 million were cut from the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification, 10 million from the Social Security Institute, 67.2 million from the financing budget -- which according to Arias represents a drop in the government's capacity to employ more people -- 90.7 million from investment plans, 12.4 million from the Public Works Ministry, 4.3 million from the Agriculture Ministry, 2.3 million from the Health Ministry, 4.5 million from the Housing Ministry and 4 million from the port authority. [all figures as heard]

There is very little maneuvering room within the economy, Gooding said, adding that the government is not planning to raise taxes because if such a measure is difficult in a growing economy, in a depression like ours it would only result in a decrease in the rate of growth.

According to Gooding, the present economic problem not only concerns governments but societies in general and the Panamanian society in particular.

If we talk about a round of salary increases, not only for teachers but for everybody in general, we will be reducing our country's ability to compete because we would be introducing an inflationary factor. It is better, Gooding said, to make adjustments now before we have to make subsequent adjustments because of IMF interventions.

STRIKING TEACHERS, POLITICIANS DEMONSTRATE

PA140423 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The teachers held a demonstration this afternoon. Pots, pans, brooms and slogans against the government were the highlights of the demonstration. Teachers, parents, political party delegations as well as groups of students from different schools took part in the demonstration. The demonstrators carried signs on the high cost of living and against the government. They carried pots, pans, spoons and brooms. It should be noted that the National Guard was not present during the demonstration.

During the demonstration the people shouted slogans against the government and blamed the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] and the National Water and Sanitation Institute [IDAA] for the high cost of living.

The demonstrators swept the streets with the brooms they were carrying, saying that with this action they were sweeping away corruption in the country.

Carlos Ivan Zumiga, leader of the Peoples Action Party [PAPO], and other political party leaders such as Arnulfo Escalona Rios [Liberal Party president] accompanied the teachers in their demonstration.

During the demonstration members of different political groups distributed propaganda on the teachers' struggle. When the group arrived at Santa Ana Park they sang the Marseillaise. Televisora Nacional's reporter Jose Montano reports from Cathedral Park: The teachers' demonstration ended at Cathedral Park this evening. Teacher leaders Gilberto Solis, Nestor Mendez and others spoke. They all asked for a solution to what they said is a real social crisis and made serious statements against Panamanian President Aristides Royo, asking him to resign because they believed that his personal challenge when he said that the people would decide had been accepted in this successful protest march. At the same time, the teachers and the Isthmian Workers Union asked for solutions to the economic, political and social problems of the country before it falls under communism.

Gilberto Solis said: We assure the parents that as soon as the government decides to put the just demands of the teachers in black and white we will return to our classrooms, because those classrooms and those children are our life.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PARTY REGISTRATION -- At the end of the 4-month registration period for political parties this year, Hernando Franco, director general of the electoral organization, has told LA PRENSA that the electoral tribunal has once again given guarantees for the strengthening of the democratic process. According to unofficial figures, the Popular Nationalist Party obtained 31,000 signatures, the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement 51,000 signatures, the Workers Socialist Party 11,000 signatures, the Republican Party 10,000 signatures, the Agrarian Labor Party 339 signatures and the National Renewal Movement 114 signatures. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jul 82 p 1A PA]

BELIZEPRIME MINISTER PRICE RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN TOUR

FL141108 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The prime minister, the Honorable George Price has returned home after a visit to Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Barbados and Jamaica. In his absence, the deputy prime minister, the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers acted as prime minister.

EL SALVADORD'AUBUISSON VIEWS DATE OF NEW CONSTITUTION

PA142340 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 82 pp 3, 45

[Article by Luis Manuel Martinez, special correspondent of Caracas' ENFOQUE magazine]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jul -- Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson Arrieta has told the ENFOQUE correspondent that "during the second week in January at the latest, we will have the new constitution approved. We have been receiving suggestions and getting advice from the country's most representative groups so as not to limit ourselves to issuing superficial changes to the 1962 constitution, because we are seeking approval of a number of laws that consolidate Salvadoran democracy."

D'Aubuisson declared that his international image, a product of the misinformation campaign, is improving. His recent trip to Bogota, where the Salvadoran delegation played an important role in creation of the Central American and Caribbean parliament, showed that regional leaders are becoming aware of the reality and geopolitical effects of subversion, which wants "the communist hordes" to seize power in the Central American isthmus.

Regarding the attitude of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, D'Aubuisson attributed it to the fact that the November elections are drawing closer. "They are using our tragedy for their electoral campaign," he said. He also mentioned the escalation of terrorism in Honduras and the radio broadcasts by Radio Venceremos from various places in the Nicaraguan Pacific region "as evidence that subversion does not respect sovereignty or borders."

More D'Aubuisson Comments

PA141748 San Salvador EL SALVADOR NEWS-GAZETTE in English 5 - 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Roberto d'Aubuisson made his position and that of his party (ARENA) [Nationalist Republican Alliance] crystal-clear in an analysis of political power since March 28 and replied to hundreds of questions that flooded the speaker's table at a dinner in his honor sponsored by the entrepreneurial sector at the Sheraton Hotel on the night of July 8.

In a 30-minute prepared address and almost 2 hours of replying extemporaneously to written questions, he made a great number of revealing statements.

He rejected all foreign intervention in El Salvador's internal affairs, because "we shall not tolerate that foreign powers dictate our political policies" in exchange for "humiliating terms of assistance that pretend to impose political, social and economic policies" that are not acceptable to the people, he said. The Armed Forces of El Salvador require the economic assistance of the United States, which should be given because "it will also defend the strategic interests of the United States of America" in the Central American area. "Military aid should not be subject to any type of political blackmail," he said.

Asked if it would benefit the nation if "certain high military leaders" were to withdraw from involvement in politics, he replied that, in principle, the military should not participate in politics. He said that the majority of the military believed in this and that, step by step, the armed forces are withdrawing from politics.

Nevertheless, he had high praise for Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Garcia, whom he credited with having surpassed a "perilous crisis" through his actions, which maintained discipline within the armed forces. He did say that he would like to see more "energy and decision" in the actions of the armed forces against the subversives, but pointed out that operations had been more forceful during the past 3 months.

D'Aubuisson sees the subversives as "having played their last card" in the Morazan offensive. Asked if he had ever spoken to subversive leaders, particularly during his recent trip to Panama, he denied this emphatically. He explained at length that he had gone to Panama to talk with President Royo, because he wanted more information on the reality of the subversive forces and their leaders. As a result, he said, he had learned that both Cuba and Nicaragua had withdrawn their support from the subversives. "They are weakened," he said, "and they have been bluffing. I have never spoken to any subversive leader and never will," he declared. "There will not be a negotiated settlement."

Negotiations for a \$500 million loan to El Salvador were revealed. "We would have preferred to have kept this completely secret until we were 100 percent certain," he said, "because there are those who oppose it." However, he said that the negotiations had been started and planned by ARENA and were in the hands of the Magana government for the ultimate decision and that he was "95-percent certain that the loan would be considered."

Other interesting statements, which he said were his own personal opinions, were that if it was up to him, he would have "expelled the Jesuits of the UCA [Central American University] from El Salvador and removed Ernesto Rivas Gallont from his position as El Salvador's ambassador to the United States."

GUERRILLA ATTACK ON NORTHERN ROAD REPORTED

PA142202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Traffic on the main northern road, which was interrupted at 0800, has already resumed. Order has been restored, and the armed forces are in control of the situation, including near El Guaycume bridge, where guerrillas tried to destroy this important bridge on the northern road.

According to preliminary reports, the guerrillas burned a vehicle and ambushed an army patrol, but the troops repelled the attack, killing eight rebels. According to official reports, five soldiers were also killed in this action, but order has been restored in that sector.

PDC ALTERNATE DEPUTY KILLED IN CHALATENANGO

PA141832 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] (Hugo Reinaldo Trujillo), 35-year-old Christian Democrat Party [PDC] alternate deputy for Chalatenango and basic education regional director for the same department, was shot to death last night in Nueva Concepcion. His death was announced by the Education Ministry today.

At the time of his death, (Trujillo) was teaching a class at the Nueva Concepcion night school. Five masked people shot him to death in the schoolyard. The crime was condemned by parents and students in Nueva Concepcion, Chalatenango. With (Hugo Reinaldo Trujillo's) murder, the number of PDC officials murdered in Chalatenango in the past 2 years has risen to 14. Judges, party members and party and municipality leaders are among the dead.

FMLN CRITICIZES HONDURAN PRESIDENT'S U.S. TRIP

PA140153 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Caribbean Basin plan promoted by Ronald Reagan is a clear blackmail of the governments of the area. Can anybody believe that the calculating and warmongering Reagan would give millions of dollars in exchange for nothing? The Honduran president and [Honduran Armed Forces commander] General Alvarez are now going to the United States to explain their country's needs in view of the most disastrous economic situation Honduras has ever experienced in its history.

President Reagan will probably offer a few dollars, which of course will be of no use in solving a crisis that has economic and social roots that go even deeper than a lack of a few crumbs given by imperialism. This useless and demagogic aid will not be given to Suazo Cordova for nothing. The Ronald Reagan who denied hundreds of millions of dollars for the social welfare programs of the U.S. people will not give to Honduras a single cent without getting some political benefit. Suazo Cordova will receive the crumbs in exchange for Honduras' sovereignty, in exchange for mortgaging that country. Suazo Cordova and General Alvarez will receive those crumbs in exchange for the use of the Honduran people's blood as part of interventionist and aggressive plans in Central America.

The trip of Suazo Cordova and Honduran strongman General Alvarez is taking place at a time when Honduran troops are occupying Salvadoran territory, at a time when General Alvarez' army here in this territory has shown its inability to defeat the FMLN's army. They are traveling to Washington at a time when the best troops of [Salvadoran Defense Minister] Garcia have sustained around 1,000 casualties in a little over a month of combat. Those casualties include (?12) officers, including colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, who cannot be replaced in quick 3-month courses in the United States. They are traveling to Washington at a time when our revolutionary army is increasingly snatching away at the weapons that Reagan is giving Garcia, at the time when our army is forming its first artillery units with the mortars and cannons seized from Garcia.

It is in this context that Suazo Cordova's and General Alvarez' trip takes place. This trip forms part of an overall intervention plan. It is linked with the presence of close to 100 U.S. advisers in Honduras. It is linked with the plan to expand Honduran airports for the use of Yankee intervention. It is related to the brand-new Central American Democratic Community, which now includes the Guatemalan dictator, who has been rewarded for his democratic achievement of imposing the death penalty in Guatemala and increasing the crimes against the peasants in that sister country.

Amid the manipulation of yellow journalism in Honduras, wise Honduran voices have been raised, warning about the dangers of the adventure begun by General Alvarez with the introduction of Honduran interventionist battalions in El Salvador. This adventure can only bring blood, sorrow and destruction to the Honduran people. At this time of great threats to peace in the region, the Honduran people should ask themselves if their serious economic crisis can be overcome with the crumbs that blackmailer Reagan can give in exchange for the sovereignty and independence of Honduras, in exchange for the Honduran people's blood which will be spilled in the internationalization of a foreign war.

President Suazo Cordova's and Honduran strongman General Alvarez' trip will not be useful for the real interests of the Honduran people. Instead, it will be very useful for the intervention that Reagan is already carrying out in Central America.

Suazo Cordova and Alvarez are at this moment signing the deed of sale for Honduras. They are signing a treason against a people who deserve the best, who deserve peace and who must oppose the internationalization of someone else's war!

GUATEMALA

ARMY COMMUNIQUE PRAISES HIGH RESERVE TURNOUT

PA141846 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Jul 82 pp 10, 43

[Text] The Guatemalan Army issued the following communique yesterday:

"Decree Law No 44-82, which was issued by the president of the republic and commander in chief of the army to achieve a partial mobilization of the army, has been fully complied with, as the great majority of Guatemalan men 18-30 years of age who completed compulsory military service came forward to register.

"The people's response is praiseworthy, for the army managed to obtain the personnel required to initiate the actions that will permit it to achieve the objectives established in the decree.

"The Guatemalan Army is very pleased with the people's patriotic response, for those who registered include not only citizens of the specified age but many who had completed military service and are now over the age limit of 30 years. When these were advised that they would not be affected, they asked that special units be established to receive them. This positive response demonstrates the support received by the government and the army from the noble and conscientious people of Guatemala, who are expressing their agreement with the decisions being made to guarantee the nation's security within the law.

"The number of Guatemalan men who came forward to register far surpassed the Guatemalan Army's needs. Thus, the army wishes to reaffirm its pleasure at such an admirable gesture by Guatemala's citizens, who are prepared to serve the fatherland when necessary. It should be noted that several subversive organizations tried to infiltrate sympathizers, so as to create internal problems. These attempts were neutralized, however, with the cooperation of others who know them and who have already rejoined the country's normal life.

[Dated] "Guatemala, 5 July 1982."

FAR SAYS GOVERNMENT REPRESSION SHOWS WEAKNESS

PA140031 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, state in a document that the establishment of the state of siege in Guatemala only proves the weakness of Rios Montt's regime. The FAR, member of Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, says that since the coup d'etat in March, reformist demagoguery and repressive measures have increased -- for instance, denying any participation by the army in massacres, which are presented as the result of clashes between the civilian population and the guerrillas.

According to the FAR, the state of siege that restricts individual and social guarantees, which never did exist in Guatemala, only proves that the Guatemalan people are the victims of repression and also proves the weakening of the military regime.

The FAR also reported that guerrillas had occupied the camp of the transnational (Melo - Fer) company [not further identified] in Peten Department, where they burned fuel tanks in a warehouse and executed Nicolas Gregorio Felipe, an army collaborator.

NICARAGUAOFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH MEXICAN PRESIDENT

PA142256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Managua, 14 Jul (AFP) -- A meeting on Sunday in Mexico City between Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, is being kept strictly secret here. Spokesmen at Government House, the junta's headquarters, confirmed the meeting between a Nicaraguan delegation -- including Agrarian Reform Minister Jaime Wheelock -- and the Mexican president but refused to give any details on the matters discussed.

Lucy Valenti, an official of Government House's directorate of dissemination and press, said: "We were instructed not to give any information on that meeting." The departure and return of Ramirez and Wheelock were kept secret, and the only information was that "they are not in the country."

According to unofficial sources, Nicaragua's difficult economic and political situation and the Central American crisis were reportedly the topics of Sunday's talks. Mexico, it was recalled, has backed Nicaragua in the critical situation of its relations with the United States and has given Nicaragua considerable economic support.

COMMUNIQUE BY JOINT COMMITTEE WITH COSTA RICA

PA141907 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] At the instructions of their respective foreign ministers, the coordinators representing Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the two countries' mixed committee have signed and released a communique to report the committee's final resolutions, signed by (Alvaro Antillon Salazar) for Costa Rica and Adolfo Evertz for Nicaragua. Evertz read the text of the final resolution, as follows:

[Begin recording] Communique No 1

1. The mixed Nicaraguan-Costa Rican committee met in Managua, Nicaragua, 11-12 July 1982 at the instructions of the two countries' foreign ministers, who met in San Jose on 15 June.
2. The mixed committee is a bilateral body composed of persons appointed by the two republics' governments to hear, analyze and propose solutions to situations that have arisen at their common borders and to initiate a plan to increase the number of boundary markers, while remaining open to the discussion of other topics to be agreed to by the two governments in future, with a view to preserving their fraternal relations.
3. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and mutual understanding, which made it possible to reach agreements that benefit both parties.
4. The Costa Rican side expressed its government's official position on maintaining the neutrality of its territory, within which it refuses to allow armed movements to exist or to commit acts against Nicaragua's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
5. The Nicaraguan participants welcomed the Costa Rican statement with genuine satisfaction, while reiterating Nicaragua's willingness to take timely measures to avoid incidents at the border. They added that steps will be taken to punish the perpetrators of any such incidents.

6. The two sides agreed to maintain the committee permanently, with headquarters alternately in Costa Rica and Nicaragua; and to propose the creation of subcommittees to investigate developments and to seek and suggest conditions for promoting and developing good bilateral relations, with a Central American spirit.

7. Finally, the two sides expressed their sincere willingness to maintain the traditional fraternal ties between Nicaragua and Costa Rica at all times.

8. The next meeting of the mixed committee will be held in San Jose as soon as possible, with the understanding that subsequent meetings will be held monthly. [end recording]

CIA BLAMED FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENSION

PA131722 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] The counterrevolutionary gangs' aggression against our country within the U.S. CIA's destabilization plans were mentioned by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction which acted yesterday to extend the national state of emergency for 30 days, beginning 15 July. The government resolution also stresses the involvement of neighboring countries in the Salvadoran conflict, indicating that this creates new factors that could affect the country's territorial integrity. This is the text of Decree No 1071, issued yesterday by the Government of National Reconstruction:

1. Whereas counterrevolutionary activities throughout the nation's territory have not ceased but have on the contrary, intensified in some border areas, causing loss of life and of resources that are necessary for the reconstruction effort being undertaken by all of the Nicaraguan people;

2. Whereas to these attacks we must add a series of activities abroad by leaders of the counterrevolution directed toward destabilizing the Nicaraguan nation, within an integral plan designed and implemented by the CIA for the entire Central American area, the principal objective of which is to prevent the peaceful consolidation of the revolutionary process initiated by the Nicaraguan people on 19 July 1979;

3. Whereas the involvement of some neighboring countries' military sectors in the Salvadoran conflict increases the tension in the area and creates new factors that could affect the country's territorial integrity;

4. Whereas this situation demonstrates the need to extend the state of emergency, to ensure that all of the nation's inhabitants may pursue their activities peacefully in the face of the threat against the nation's integrity, which is intended to prevent the achievement of the work required by the disaster caused by the recent rains;

Therefore, in the exercise of its powers, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction decrees:

Article 1. To extend the state of national emergency for 30 days as of 15 July, within the terms and conditions established in Article 49 of the statutes of rights and guarantees of the Nicaraguan people, as set forth in Decree No 52 dated August 1979 and in the subsequent addenda given in Decree No 1025 dated 21 April 1982.

Article 2. The present decree is effective from the moment of its publication in any written mass communications media, regardless of whether it was published in the Gazette, the official newspaper.

Issued in Managua on 12 July 1982, year of unity against aggression

[Signed] National Reconstruction Government Junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas

CIA ACCUSED OF USING MEDIA AGAINST REVOLUTION

PA140304 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Jul 82 p 3

[By Abdul Striker]

[Text] The Nicaraguan people, through the blood shed by tens of thousands of good Nicaraguans, conquered the right to be freely informed, particularly about anything pertaining to them. This right had been denied to them, distorted, or "boycotted" by the bourgeois-imperialist monopoly on information.

Our people's main task on that front of the revolutionary struggle is to maintain and consolidate that right. The antipopular and antihistory forces want exactly the opposite. In their quest they have the support of the murky dealings of the CIA, the "brains of imperialism."

The oligarchic-bourgeois regime has been overthrown, and the dictatorship's repressive apparatus, which "openly" served as the CIA's unconditional instrument, has been destroyed. Therefore, the CIA has been forced to consider a "new" strategy against democratic information and against revolutionary journalism that is at the service of our people. It has been forced to modify its tactics.

The CIA has primarily centered its activities in maintaining and expanding the social communications media at its service. One of its achievements in this aspect has been the "recovery" of the newspaper LA PRENSA. One of its most ambitious projects has been the organizing of a national network of "independent" radio stations.

The main target of its activities, however, has been democratic journalism, news media personnel, revolutionary newsmen, the men entrusted by the people and the revolution to direct their own social communications media and print information and news that the people are interested in.

Direct repression against democratic journalism and revolutionary newsmen is out of place in the new Nicaragua. The CIA is aware of this, although it does not accept it. That is why in view of its inability to use repression it has opted for aggression. In this regard, the CIA's covert and secret activities are supported by their local allies, by the media under its control, by corrupt newsmen, and by mutual "cooperation" with ambitious petty politicians who want to destroy our revolution.

The CIA uses all means possible to assure the support of these sectors. It uses personal information on these "figures," their economic situations, their weaknesses, resentments, tendencies, hates and obsessions, in order to pressure them into doing its bidding.

However, the CIA prefers to use "ideological involvement," because in this way the person's antipopular and antipatriotic action can be labeled as "serving his cause."

How does the CIA act against revolutionary newsmen and journalism? What role do those instruments and agents play in the CIA's plans? We can easily find the answer in the daily actions of the country's renegade journalists and the reactionary voice and press media.

The CIA's goals in this area are, among other things, the waging of a systematic campaign to undermine the people's credibility and trust in the revolutionary press, and the discrediting of revolutionary and democratic newsmen to undermine their moral standing among the masses.

The imperialist agency of international destabilization and terrorism cannot accomplish this task. Therefore, it is carried out by its lackeys the "independent" journalists, politicians, businessmen engaging in politics, and other "cooperators."

The legal proceedings against the companeros members of the editorial board of the "SOBERANIA" magazine [published by Central American Anti-imperialist Tribunal (TAC)] should put us on the alert and warn us not to be caught unaware on this front, which is part of our struggle against the CIA's destabilizing attacks and attempts by its agents to undermine our process.

CORDOVA RIVAS INAUGURATES STATE COUNCIL BUILDING

PA142350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In a solemn session, the State Council yesterday inaugurated its new building. Thus, since yesterday the State Council has its own headquarters, the building named Martyrs of 22 January 1977, where the fifth session of the organization's third legislative term was held.

Guests at the solemn ceremony were members of the government junta, the Supreme Court of Justice, delegations from the army and the Interior Ministry, chiefs of political parties accredited to the council, survivors of the massacre of 22 January 1977, relatives of the heroes and martyrs of the revolution and the diplomatic corps accredited in our country.

During the meeting, proposals to create the following orders were approved by voice vote: Order of Gen Francisco Estrada for members of the armed forces; Order of Commander Jose Benito Escobar for the workers; Order of (Miguel Ramirez Coyena) for intellectuals, scientists or humanists, whether local or foreign; and Order of (Eduardo Green Sinclair) for athletes.

In a moving speech, Rafael Cordova Rivas delivered a greeting from the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, paying tribute to those who fell in the struggle against the dictatorship and calling for unity in the face of imperialist aggression. Excerpts follow:

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording in progress] ...was spilled with the innocent blood of the Nicaraguan people in their desire for freedom, in their desire and hope that in Nicaragua there would be a change in all aspects of life for the benefit of the most disinherited classes. However, that blood serves to inspire the members of the State Council, along with the blood of the heroes and martyrs of the FSLN, blood which on 22 January was spilled by the false prophets who only asked the people for sacrifice so that they could easily come to power.

This was like the past. Today, as in 1856, the first political step that we should take should be to strengthen the national unity of all Nicaraguans who are in the country, who coexist with the revolution, in the face of imperialist aggression. We should strengthen calm and serenity in revolutionary programs, in view of the need to unite all Nicaraguans against those who want to attack us, against those who want to see us destroyed.

It is possible that, within the concept of national unity, we will have to strengthen the concept of political pluralism, which will give us a broader space within which to defend ourselves against our natural enemies, the imperialists; political pluralism as it exists in the executive branch. [end recording]

The council also discussed the need to request that the Supreme Court of Justice, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of the Interior attend the next session of the State Council to give their opinions on the proposed amendment of the penal procedures law.

For his part, Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the council, in closing the solemn session emphasized the seriousness of the Central American situation and the need for all forces which supported the struggle against the Somozist dictatorship to remain united. The revolutionary leader said that the present state of emergency should be maintained as long as the threat of aggression against Nicaragua continues to exist.

STATE COUNCIL DECRIES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MOVE

PA100427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] The State Council has sent a document to the European Parliament in which it describes the terms of a resolution that seeks to suspend financial aid to Nicaragua as completely inaccurate. The resolution, approved during a European Parliament session in which only 47 of its 434 members were present and supported by only 28 votes, was based on alleged charges that the Nicaraguan people have been deprived of their democratic freedom and civil liberties.

The State Council document, which is signed by its president, Commander Carlos Nunez, expressed deep concern over the fact that the European Parliament's resolution damages the Nicaraguan people's interests and life.

The document stated: We feel that it is completely inaccurate to say, as the resolution does, that the Nicaraguan people are deprived of their democratic freedoms and civil liberties. Such freedoms remain in effect in the country despite the restrictions of the state of emergency that was established on 15 March.

While the State Council document does not deny that the country is undergoing a state of emergency, it explains that the state of emergency is intended to stop the attacks on our country promoted by the U.S. Government, particularly the counterrevolutionary actions of the former Somozist guardsmen, who are in Honduran territory.

BORGE COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO PRIVATE SECTOR

PA120208 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge was present on Wednesday [7 July] at the assembly held by food sector workers in Granada. Speaking on the character of our process, which is strictly a process of the people, and the destruction that nature has caused in Nicaragua, Borge said:

[Begin recording] Companeros, first of all we would like to tell you that our revolution was a gift from no one. The traditional politicians, those who were members of this club [presumably venue of assembly; not further identified] shouted to the four winds that the victory of the revolution was a gift from Mr Carter's government, that the revolution was successful thanks to the help of the private sector. The truth is that this revolution was a gift from no one. It was not a gift from the gods or nature. Our victory was the fruit of the blood and sacrifice of our people.

It is true that we are rich in natural resources. We have abundant water, great lakes and rivers. We probably have great mineral wealth. We have fertile land, a beautiful source of economic possibilities. But nature does not grow its wealth like wild flowers. It has to be worked. We have to break our backs to remove the minerals from the land and to harvest the crops sown by our farmers. If nature is a source of wealth, in the long run the wealth is earned by the working man.

Nature, as we know from experience, can be a source of disasters that challenge the working and struggling man's abilities. Earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions are all part of the challenges of nature. We have to face these challenges, and we have to overcome them.

But the disasters of nature, common to all nations, are not as harmful as the exploitation of man by man. All the earthquakes and floods put together cannot harm Nicaragua the way imperialism and the servants of imperialism have harmed her. What greater disaster could there be than the Somoza government?

There are other disasters that are more important than the disasters of nature. I will mention one; the lack of awareness of the working class.

This type of disaster is worse than 10 earthquakes put together, yet there are still sectors of the Nicaraguan working class that do not understand the revolution. They have an individualistic outlook. They forget the historic goals of the working class -- the vanguard class of society.

The ideological backwardness of some workers does not allow them to see that the revolution is not an isolated action, a product of the struggle of a handful of men. They cannot see that the revolution is a group action, an action of all our workers. For this group action to succeed it was necessary, first of all, to win political power. Winning political power was nothing more than the starting point for a process that will never end, a process that will have to face the task of eliminating a society in which exploiters and exploited exist.

The country that our people conquered with their heroism is an economically dependent and underdeveloped country, a ruined country, a country in debt, a country involved in international crisis because of the insatiable appetite of North American imperialism.

What am I trying to say by all this? That we won political power and that we are in the midst of a struggle to win economic independence. We have merely won the right to begin. There are other peoples in Latin America who are struggling to win the right to begin. Begin what? To begin the economic development of our country the same way that tomorrow other peoples will begin the economic development of their countries. [end recording]

Borge explained to the Granada workers the great number of problems we are facing. He reiterated that U.S. imperialism is responsible for many of our problems, and he criticized some sectors of the working class for adopting different positions. Commander Borge said:

[Begin recording] Because of the economic aggressions, the recent floods and also because of our lack of experience, our mistakes and our administrative errors, next year's growth rate will barely reach 1 percent. In the industrial sector we are facing very serious problems. Besides the destruction of installations and equipment, there are difficulties because we don't have foreign exchange with which to purchase spare parts and supplies. Neither do we have enough technicians in the country. Of the technicians we had in the past, some have left Nicaragua -- some of them bought by imperialism. To this we have to add the depletion of capital by businessmen, bureaucracy within the state and people's property area entities, the lack of working discipline, the still-existent divisions among the working class, ideological diversionism, the counterrevolutionary bands that have increased in some regions of the country -- now there are more than 1,000 of them under arms -- and the manipulation of the backward sectors of the working class by reactionary union organizations. If we keep in mind our foreign debt and the constant threat of the imperialist dagger, we must conclude that we are going through a critical stage.

Imperialism not only cuts off the credits it had agreed on but places obstacles on our exports and imports. We can also add that it feeds the reactionary and counterrevolutionary activity with its dollars. It sends a \$5 million package to the church hierarchy for the purpose of increasing religious manipulation. It sends dollars to the private sector to encourage them in their reactionary activity.

And what do our people get? Swanky, aggressive economic threats. Imperialism sends sorrow to our people and dollars to our people's enemies. This is the situation as we objectively see it. The revolution, however, is beginning to find answers to all our problems. We don't care if they don't send us dollars. We don't care if they send those dollars to our enemies. But if those dollars do come here, they will have to come through the Central Bank. [end recording]

BORGE ON LAND GRANTS, IDEOLOGICAL DIVERSIONISM

PA130058 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge yesterday announced that the FSLN and the revolutionary government will give the land between Somoto and El Espino in Madriz Department to the peasants. Borge spoke during a rally in Somoto to celebrate the revolution's 3d anniversary and the Sandinist front's 21st anniversary. At the event held in the atrium of the Santiago de Somoto church, Borge pointed out that the land will be given to small and medium producers, individually or as members of cooperatives. The Sandinist leader also said that a vast program to plant vegetables will be developed in the San Luis Valley, some 50 km south of Somoto. This will enable them to solve part of the unemployment problem.

The interior minister said that a hemp processing plant to be shipped from Mexico will be installed in Somoto. This will also aid in curbing unemployment in that department.

Commander Tomas Borge yesterday said that ideological diversionism is a much more dangerous weapon than the rifles that the CIA has supplied to the counterrevolutionary bands. He added that imperialism has tried to destabilize our process by all the possible means; blackmail, pressure against governments supporting us, slander campaigns trying to discredit Nicaragua before international organizations, and placing the most reactionary governments in the area and Latin America against the Sandinist revolution.

Borge emphasized that ideological diversionism is one of the most dangerous weapons because it seems to express only religious ideas and arguments yet also contains a political message. Those who carry out this activity, talking about God and eternal life, are agents paid by the CIA. Following are Commanders Tomas Borge's words referring to the confusion being created by counterrevolutionaries in our country, which is only another imperialist maneuver against Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] They were not calling on Christ, they were calling on the counter-revolution. [applause] They had their hand extended. Calling on Christ? No, they had their hand extended asking for support from the defeated national guardsmen. They had their hand extended asking Reagan for help, and Reagan has already helped them because he has just sent them a few million dollars. [shouting of slogans] When we realized that the church hierarchy had accepted dollars from imperialism, we recalled that 2,000 years ago someone else accepted money, and his name was Judas Iscariot. [applause]

The Judas Iscariots of today are the ones receiving alms from imperialism. The Judas Iscariots of today are the false prophets, the ones who deceive the people posing as sheep when they are wolves. Those who protect the rich and the interests of the rich, those who fight against the [word indistinct] of the poor. [applause] Those are the Judas Iscariots of today, the theologians of death, the lackeys of imperialism, those who are capable of selling their fatherland without remorse and still have the nerve to invoke the adored name of Christ. We will have no pity or mercy for these people. We will be as hard as necessary with them. [applause] [end recording]

Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge added that the small, poor and humble people of Nicaragua will never surrender in the face of imperialism's threats and pressure. A leader of this revolution will never go to Capitol Hill and extend his hand as a beggar. This is what Commander Borge said yesterday in Somot:

[Begin recording] A leader of this revolution will never go to Washington's Capitol Hill and extend his hand as a beggar or give away his beliefs as a prostitute gives her body. Never. [applause] We will never sell ourselves and we will never surrender. For a people like this has the right [pealing of bells heard] to tell the world that the conscience of the government peals as those bells peal in the glory, heroism and dignity of the Nicaraguan people.

We want the world to know that we will always be on the side of the just cause. We want the whole world to know that we are really willing to face all the difficulties and sacrifices. We want imperialism to know that it will never be able to dominate us. We want the world to know that Sandino did not give us this land just by chance; it was not by chance that men [applause] like (Cesar Augusto), Augusto Cesar Sandino, (Rolando Linares), (Faustino Ruiz), the (Maldonado) brothers, (Mauricio Cajina), (Julio Corrales) and (Cesar Augusto Salinas) gave their lives. We will be like them. We will be proud and worthy of our land. All Nicaraguans will be like those men, willing as they were to give their last drop of blood and defend our land to the last inch. Let the Yankee imperialists know that this poor, small and humble country will never surrender, will never humiliate itself, will never kneel before the power of the empire [applause]. This small people is proud of their two flags; this small people is proud of its true Christian beliefs, and this small and humble people is rich in heroism, patriotism and revolutionary dignity. Let imperialism know that we will be worthy to the death of our war chant, free fatherland [shouts] or death. [end recording]

EDGAR MACIAS LEAVES COUNTRY FOR COSTA RICA

PA121740 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Former Social Christian leader Edgar Macias left the country yesterday for Costa Rica aboard a COPA [Panamanian Aviation Company] airlines plane. Macias sought asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy on Saturday, requesting help to leave the country. Venezuelan Embassy officials were at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport but refused to make any statement.

Journalists queried Macias about the relationship between his hasty departure and the large number of charges and accusations against him. Macias only said that everything is a lie and that there is a campaign against him. He was unable to present proof to support this persecution image he tried to present. He accused the news media of launching a campaign against him, even though he could not give proof of his innocence.

The former Social Christian leader left behind a list of accusations, such as accepting \$250,000 from the CIA to destabilize the Sandinist revolution; using two social aid organizations for personal benefit -- one of the organizations has been accused of illegally trafficking with children abroad; and of using the name of the late union leader (Lidia Maradiaga) for his own benefit.

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS OPPOSITION VIEWS

Condemns Restrictions on Aid

PA141259 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] As the Sandino Revolutionary Forces [FRS] spokesman, the Voice of Sandino asked the world to aid the Nicaraguan people, who were seriously affected by disastrous floods in several departments.

The FRS suggested that such institutions as the Red Cross and the Nicaraguan church be charged with distributing the aid to the Nicaraguan people. This request was made because the nine traitors are no longer trustworthy people. In the past, donations we received were not distributed among the people; rather, the goods were sold in supermarkets and grocery stores at very high prices. Sometimes they were sent abroad in exchange for arms and ammunition that are now used to repress the people. This is why most of the international aid has been consigned to the Red Cross and to the church. The regime has reacted to this with a campaign of slander against the Red Cross and Ismael Reyes, its president, whose life has been threatened as was that of Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo.

The FRS hereby announce that any criminal act committed against Monsignor Obando or Ismael Reyes will have been perpetrated by henchmen of the regime of terror established by the nine of the FSLN National Directorate, in a manner reminiscent of what happened to Samuel Genie [National Security Chief under Somoza].

We declare that the traitors' state of corruption has reached the point where they are threatening to eliminate the priests of the Catholic Church physically, as they have already done to pastors of several religious congregations on the Atlantic coast. We further declare that there is a list of names of the people whom they are planning to purge. These threats of death against Ismael Reyes, Monsignor Obando and others return us to the time of Somozism, when such threats were common, though they were not carried out because of international protest.

Currently, however, the State Council president, who is also one of the nine, has himself been making personal attacks against Monsignor Obando. These threats have been going on since Holy Week, when the interior minister summoned Monsignor Obando to threaten him personally. Also of note is the coincidence that the State Council president hit Monsignor Obando's car with his own, injuring the monsignor.

Schedule, Information Bulletin

PA141315 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Sandino Revolutionary Forces [FRS] have been doing many things in our struggle to liberate Nicaragua from the harsh dictatorship of the so-called national directorate, whose despotism and arrogance are increasing.

The voice of Sandino, part of the FRS information system has been off the air for strategic reasons that are understood by our people, for they know that we are relentlessly persecuted because we tell the truth that the nine directors are hiding from Nicaragua and the world. Meanwhile, our political directorate and all of our (?structures) have continued the struggle [words indistinct].

One of the most important actions on behalf of our people's liberation was Commander Eden Pastora's (?tour) of European countries, where he met with various leaders of the Socialist International and of center and leftwing parties in Europe.

As a step intended to increase the dissemination of our activities, the FRS high command ordered the publication of an information bulletin [words indistinct] our struggle. It will report [words indistinct] that are taken to continue the repression [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] our first information bulletin will reach the hands of our people and the world. The first information bulletin will be one more trench opened by the FRS [words indistinct] foreign occupation, the lack of freedom of speech, the acts of torture, the clandestine jails and the murders being committed by the national directorate in Nicaragua.

[Words indistinct] the FRS greet the Nicaraguan people, reminding them of the days in which Nicaragua was liberated from the Somozist dictatorship and [words indistinct]. We are on the same frequency, 6,200 khz in the 49 meter band. We carry our liberating message at 0500, 1800 and 2200. From our soil, in the heart of the Nicaraguan mountains, the Voice of Sandino, part of the FRS information system [words indistinct] the struggle begun by Sandino and continued by our people until we oust the nine traitors and their clique.

FRS Basic Program

PA142337 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] We will now summarize for you the basic program of the Sandino Revolutionary Forces (FRS):

1. The revolutionary government. The revolutionary government of Nicaragua ought to be the result of political participation [words indistinct] truly nationalist, revolutionary and democratic of our fatherland.
2. Economy. The Nicaraguan economy fundamental to any national policy activity should be mixed and free of unnecessary restrictions or excessive bureaucratic centralization.
3. Political party policies. The mixed character of the economy has an indispensable complement; political pluralism. One is the result of the other, and both are combined and interrelated in a direct and unconditional way. Without a mixed economy there cannot be political pluralism, and vice versa. Likewise, without the full exercise of political freedom and democratic participation of the various known trends, it is not possible to create an economic structure with the participation of other forces and productive sectors besides the state.
4. Human rights in the FRS basic program [words indistinct]. The revolution, far from denying such rights, has the obligation to respect them and see that they are respected. The revolution stresses among other things a total and outright respect for human rights. From the moment that the people rebel and start their revolution to put an end to the despotism and brutality of the tyrants, from that moment on the revolution becomes a logical guarantee of human rights.
5. Freedom of the press in the FRS basic program. The right [words indistinct] and to express views in public and private is a fundamental human right [word indistinct] expressed through freedom of the press should be one of the rights [words indistinct].
6. National minorities. Respect for national minorities is a basic element of human rights. Human rights policy [words indistinct]. Human rights in Nicaragua should be the same for all citizens regardless of their race, religion, political ideology, sex, [words indistinct].
7. The army [words indistinct]. A revolutionary army can never be a repressive and antipopular army. The armed institution should not be an instrument of persecution at the service of a ruling clique isolated from the people and should not be the enemy of the people. [Passage indistinct] they are no longer revolutionary to become [words indistinct].
8. Foreign policy. Just as a mixed economy and political pluralism are part of the democratic and revolutionary society we want for Nicaragua, so also is nonalignment [words indistinct] should be [words indistinct] of the republic's foreign policy.
9. Peace in Central America. Peace in Central America has a special meaning for Nicaragua. [Passage indistinct] the best way to have peace in the region is to continue the struggle to oust the false revolutionaries from power and force the Sandinist revolution to return to the democratic and pluralist path.

MINISTER HAILS NICARAGUAN TIES, CRITICIZES U.S.

FL150020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A group of 71 young Nicaraguans who graduated as mid-level technicians in several areas of specialization have returned to their country. Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, and Marcos Valle, Nicaraguan ambassador to Cuba, bid farewell to the group at the air terminal.

Fernandez said that the young people had thoroughly completed their theoretical and practical studies and their return to rebuild the long-suffering Central American country establishes a new link between the two countries. The minister stressed the internationalist character of the Cuban revolution which, unlike the United States, contributes to the development of Nicaragua by returning to it technicians to reorganize its services instead of aggression, subversion, blockades, limitation of credits and criminal acts.

Marcos Valle said the graduation of this group was a further expression of Cuba's solidary and a fraternal gesture in the face of imperialist lies and Nicaragua's bourgeoisie who spread propaganda against the students' trip to Havana. He added that they return to the fatherland today as well-trained technicians to serve their people and that they, as well as the next group completing its studies, will serve as a great infusion for Nicaraguan development.

Sandinist Ambassador Marcos Valle congratulated the parents of the students for the trust they placed in the Cuban revolution and the Sandinist front. (Julio Lopez), director of FSLN international relations, said that the Nicaraguan people, the Young Sandinists and the FSLN, would welcome the group and continue to work together in rebuilding the fatherland.

CUBA-CONGO JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED 14 JULY

FL150120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2311 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Havana, July 14, CANA -- REUTER -- Cuba and the People's Republic of the Congo, in a joint communique published in today's GRANMA, blamed the United States for the worsening of international tensions and the serious danger to the peace and security of the world. The communique was signed by Cuban President Fidel Castro and Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The African leader left Cuba yesterday after a five-day official visit at the invitation of Dr Castro. The communique, which showed a coincidence of views on world problems between the two governments, recognised the Soviet Union's "firm policy of peace" and saluted "the powerful mass movement that has developed in Europe and is beginning to do so in the United States itself against the arms race and in defence of peace."

The joint communique chastised "the warlike and adventurous policy of the U.S. administration which attempts to oppose the liberation of peoples and the growing influence of socialism with an arrogant policy of force, blackmail and threats." It attacked the United States for its "unrestrained arms race, open interference in the internal affairs of other people and alliances with the most repressive and retrograde regimes."

The communique strongly criticised "the criminal aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestine resistance" and alleged that "it forms part of the plans of American imperialism to crush the revolutionary movements of the region, implant its domination and continue to subject the Arab people and exploit their immense natural resources."

President Castro and Colonel Sassou-Nguesso expressed "profound preoccupation for the persistence of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq which weakens the common front of struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

CARICOM, SELA OFFICIALS SEEK CLOSER TIES

FL142353 Bridgetown CANA in English 2232 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 14, CANA -- Exchange of information, provisions for technical assistance and the training of personnel were among matter discussed by top officials of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA) during a meeting at the Caricom Secretariat in Georgetown yesterday.

Permanent secretary of SELA, Carlos Alsamora, headed a three-man team that met with Dr Kurleigh King, Caricom's secretary general, and other senior Caricom officials following a decision of the 19th Common Market Council meeting to seek closer links between Caricom and SELA.

A statement following the meeting said: "The hopes and aspirations of the peoples of the member-states of SELA and Caricom could be best advanced through intra-regional co-operation and the strengthening of the processes of integration." It was noted that five Caricom states -- Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago -- are now members of SELA, and it was agreed that there should be an exploration of the co-operation through the conclusion of an appropriate agreement between the two secretariats."

The SELA delegation has also held talks with top Guyana Government officials, including vice-president, economic planning and finance [minister], Desmond Hoyte, and with Bank of Guyana officials.

ANTIGUA & BARBUDAFRENCH AMBASSADOR ON POLICY TOWARD CARIBBEAN

FL142200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, July 14, CANA -- France's ambassador to Antigua and Barbuda, De Choiseul-Praslin, says France can play a more positive role in the development of the Caribbean. The French Government he said is giving the area much more thought now than it did before in its foreign policy towards the English-speaking Caribbean.

The ambassador admitted that the French [Government] has been concentrating on its regional dependencies, the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, but noted that there were many areas in which the French can assist the development of the English-speaking Caribbean. He said he would be pressing for further assistance to these islands in the future.

Praslin also said the French Government would like to see the Caribbean remain a zone of peace and not a pawn in superpower rivalry. The ambassador said that France will back the idea for the region to develop on its own without the interference of the superpowers.

JAMAICABARBADOS PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, BEGINS TALKS

FL141930 Bridgetown CANA in English 1912 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 14, CANA -- Barbadoes' Prime Minister Tom Adams, who flew into a red carpet welcome last night at the start of a four-day official visit here, today began formal talks with his Jamaica counterpart Edward Seaga.

No official statement was issued after the first round of discussions, but Mr Adams is this afternoon expected to speak at a luncheon given in his honour by the mayor of Kingston, Colleen Yap, after which the Barbadian leader tours a museum of historical archeology.

Contentious trade issues between Barbados and Jamaica, a proposed Caribbean Community (CARICOM) summit and Washington's proposed Caribbean Basin Initiative are expected to figure prominently in the talks between the two leaders over the next few days.

Mr Adams, who was met on arrival last night by the entire cabinet, the head of the army and the police commissioner, said before leaving Bridgetown he expected some political initiatives to come out of his talks on Jamaica/Barbados cooperation. "I would say that trade matters would probably dominate the areas of cooperation... I think though that (there are) some political initiatives that Mr Seaga and I may discuss which will come to fruition later in the year," the Barbadian leader said.

Mr Adams is accompanied by Foreign Minister Louis Tull and a delegation of government officials, including Army Chief Rudyard Lewis.

The Barbadian leader will be guest of honour at a dinner hosted tonight by Prime Minister Seaga.

Tomorrow he visits some of Jamaica's bauxite, dairy and agricultural projects as well as a youth camp. He will also attend an official reception in his honour. Talks between the two leaders are to continue Friday, when Mr Adams will host a reception and meet the press. He is due to leave for home Saturday.

JAMINTEL STRIKE AFFECTS COMMUNICATION LINKS

FL122055 Bridgetown CANA in English 1917 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 12, CANA -- Employees of Jamintel, the state-owned telecommunications company, today continued a strike which since Thursday has affected Jamaica's communications links with the outside world.

The Industrial Disputes Tribunal had ordered the Jamintel (Jamaica International Telecommunications) workers back to the jobs by today so it could deal with their pay dispute.

Most of the staffers walked off their jobs when their union was told by the government employees that they could not get any more than a 15 per cent increase in the first year and a 12.5 per cent hike in the second year of a two-year contract.

Supervisors, who have their own pay dispute with the company, have refused to cross the picket line, but some services were being maintained by management officials and a few non-strikers.

However, public telex and cable services cannot be used and overseas calls have to be made from private telephones as the Jamintel headquarters remain closed. Outside maintenance work has been suspended.

The Industrial Disputes Tribunal made its ruling last Friday. So far the workers have not responded.

The National Workers Union (NWU), which represents the Jamintel employees, has accused the government of a breach of faith, claiming that it was seeking to set wage guidelines against its declared policy of negotiations based on the ability to pay.

It said too that the government was offering a lower increase than the combined 30 per cent Jamintel itself had offered before the negotiations were taken over by the Ministry of Public Service.

BRAZILJUSTICE MINISTRY GRANTS ASYLUM TO POLISH DIPLOMAT

PY141218 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Without any restriction by Itamaraty, the Justice Ministry has granted the asylum requested by Wojciech Jaworski, Polish vice consul in Sao Paulo. The asylum granted is valid for 2 years and can be renewed. It is expected that today in Sao Paulo the vice consul will sign the terms of responsibility provided for by law.

DOMINICAN REPUBLICPENA GOMEZ DENOUNCES REPORTED COUP PLANS

PA141645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1546 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, leader of the ruling political party, has denounced the creation of four clandestine action groups whose mission is to carry out terrorist acts, murder political leaders and promote a coup d'etat in the country. Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), said rumors that have circulated in the country about a coup d'etat and the assassination of President Jacobo Majluta are connected to these terrorist groups' plans. The PRD secretary general said that despite the terrorists' plans, there will be a peaceful transfer of power to president-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco, a Social Democrat.

GUYANAPPP CHARGES U.S. USING FOOD AID AS WEAPON

FL140200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2344 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, July 13, CANA -- Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) has accused the United States of eroding Guyana's Caribbean Community (Caricom) rice market through its "food aid programme," which the PPP claimed set Caricom states against each other. "The USA is clearly using food aid as a political and economic weapon," said the party in a weekend statement, in reference to Washington's decision to offer rice aid to Jamaica, one of Guyana's best Caricom customers.

"To all appearances Jamaica's Prime Minister Seaga has completely sold out to U.S. imperialism, in return for which surrender, Uncle Sam is providing some rice to Jamaica as charity," the Marxist party stated. The PPP said that if Jamaica was not bound by the Caricom treaty to buy Guyana rice, then Guyana was not bound to buy anything from Jamaica.

The party also criticised the ruling Forbes Burnham government here for processing rice into "rice flour" to satisfy Guyana's great demand for flour since halting the importation of wheat flour earlier this year.

VENEZUELAPRESIDENT HERRERA TO VISIT NICARAGUA 19 JULY

PA142333 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Luis Herrera Campins will go to Nicaragua on Monday [19 July]. The president may request the necessary permission from the congress this very afternoon. As this station reported earlier, President Herrera was invited to the activities marking the anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. He is reportedly to travel to Nicaragua on a 24-hour visit to attend these activities.